DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 179 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.

65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRIES, GUNS.

Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, paintings on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, and old wood carved furniture.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace in occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Changchun	Calcutta
Darien (Dalne)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fongtien (Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Los Angelees (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka
Liaoyang		Pekin
		Singapore
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£660,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£76,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM. Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$12,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE

SUMITOMO BANK,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid-up	Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.

Market, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT

14, Green Street, Fort.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS.

CHURCH GATE RESTAURANT

EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.

BEST CUISINE.

18, Church Gate Street. Fort.

EDWARD RESTAURANT

Opposite WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

CONFECTIONERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS.

THE PLACE TO SUIT ALL.

HOTELS

MERWAN & SONS.

97, Medow Street, Fort.

CONFECTIONERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS.

KYANI & CO.

Mahammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao.

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS.

FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES AND BISCUITS.

SPECIAL ARMY RESTAURANT.

167-69, Hornby Road, Fort.

Opposite Empire Cinematograph.

ICECREAM & CAKES OUR SPECIALITY.

HOT MEALS AND PROMPT SERVICE

EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT.

193-5, Hornby Road.

KING GEORGE, NUT MILK AND ALL KINDS OF CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES JUST ARRIVED.

EMPIRE RESTAURANT

Empire Building,
BORI BUNDER.

CENTRAL POSITION AND PROMPT SERVICE.

HOT MEALS AT ANY TIME.

ROYAL HINDU HOTEL

MATHERAN.

will re-open as usual from the beginning of October.

GOVINDJI VASANJI,
CHIRA BAZAAR, BOMBAY.

ROYAL HOTEL,

OOTACAMUND,

for Europeans and Indians, Centrally situated near the Government Botanical Gardens First class cuisine and every comfort. Terms Moderate. Apply to THE MANAGER.

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

ALEXANDRA HOTEL

MATHERAN.

Now closed for monsoon, and will be RE-OPENED on 1st October. Visitors wanting accommodation, please apply to—

Mr. J. L. DE SOUZA,
Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements; when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WE now stock special sets of 6 to 12 superior 4 levers brass Padlocks all alike with only one key in duplicate to pass all padlocks in the set obviating the carriage of a heavy bunch of keys. For quotations apply to R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucederma and patches etc Perfect cure within 1 month Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDCINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 695

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces. Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK)

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

FRUITS.

ORDERS Registered for Apples in August 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O. Kulu—Punjab. 8761

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. (Miss) A. V. DIAS, Scholar and Medalist, late House Surgeon, Cama Hospital, may be seen in consultation at the Rooms of Martins & Co., Jacob's Circle, between 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.; at her own rooms, Princess Street, opposite Wadia's Fire-temple between 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. 9092.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PAENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An energetic TYPIST. Apply stating salary to Box No. 22, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 9076

WANTED—An energetic YOUTH with knowledge of Book-keeping and Typewriting. Apply Box No. 28, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9096

WANTED—A Solicitor's MANAGING CLERK, who can influence business. Handsome prospects. Apply to Box No. 25 Adv., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9091

WANTED for temporary service afloat certificated OFFICERS and ENGINEERS. Apply to the SENIOR MARINE TRANSPORT OFFICER, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. 9088

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in French, from 8 30 to 1-30. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, Universal High School, Hornby Road. 9035

WANTED—FOR JAPAN—An experienced business man with knowledge of English and accounts. Apply box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9050

WANTED—An experienced SURVEYOR for an Architect's Office. Apply stating salary and qualifications to Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9103

WANTED—A SMART SHORTHAND TYPIST, with good knowledge of English for a Solicitor's Office. Good pay and prospects for a really deserving person. Apply Box No. 35, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9112

WANTED,—PROBATIONER NURSES for the Civil General Hospital, Rangoon, salary Rs. 30 per mensem with Uniform Allowance, free board and furnished quarters. For other particulars apply to the NURSING SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Rangoon. 9054

WANTED.—GUJARATI to apply, 350 copies of English Satyartha Prakash—a highly rich and instructive book—have to be distributed free amongst graduates of Bombay University for 1917. Those desirous should send in their applications so as to reach the U. S. not later than 30th August, stating their full name, address, marks, Sec. Lang. and optional, if any. Applicants should enolose 5 annas post stamps with their applications. Unsuccessful candidates will be refunded their stamps after deducting half an anna stamp. GIRDHARLAL D. MODI B.A., LL.B., Hon. Librarian, A. P. Sabha, Bombay 4 9197

WANTED

A PREVIOUS failed, energetic Matric passed, with good marks, wants SITUATION, anywhere, any time. Please apply to 431, Padapole, Nadiad. 9104

WANTED—TUITIONS by a Graduate strong in French and English. Excellent references. Write to Box No. 26, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9094

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SECOND-HAND BOILERS, size 20ft. by 5ft. to 24ft. by 6ft., pressure 110 to 125 lbs. per square inch. Write to RAICHAND MOTICHAND ZAVARI, Saraf Bazar, Bombay full particulars with terms. 9065

WANTED.—ARAB, AUSTRALIAN or COUNTRYBRED HORSE fast in carriage free from bad marks price Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000. Apply SAKERCHUND DAYABHAI, Chawpatty Sea-face or Zavery Bazar. 9060

WANTED—LOAN of three to four thousand rupees. R payment by monthly instalments of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Liberal interest. For further details, etc. Apply to Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9090

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil Oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongam. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

WANTED

WANTED—A VICTORIA, in first class condition. Send full particulars to SHIVADASANI, Surat. 9093

WANTED—TUTIONS or EMPLOYMENT by two Hindu gradutes one with science Honours and the other with History. Write to Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronic." 9103

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—RED OCHRE of the best quality aout 15 tons. Black Graphite about 8 tons. Apply to Box No. 14 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9052

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment to H. M. The King; a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY. —17 H. P. famous DODGE BROTHER'S CAR, run only 3,900 miles, in excellent condition. Price very moderate. Apply at once Box No. 31 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9105

FOR SALE.—BUICK CAR, 6 cyl. 1916 Model, complete with tools, taximeter etc. In perfect condition having run only 6,000 miles in Bombay. Rs. 6,500 or nearest offer for immediate sale. Apply to Box No. 29, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9099.

FOR SALE—DE DION CAR with six seated Cabriolette Body will open like Torpedo and close like a Landaulette, to suit any climate in excellent condition. Price Rs. 8,500 or nearest offer. Apply at once Box No. 32, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9106

FOR SALE—SWIFT two seater single Cylinder Car, 10 H. P. with Bosh magneto, and zenith carburetor. In very good condition and in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,500 net. Apply soon to Box No. 27 Adv., Dept., "Lombay Chronicle." 9095

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—

	Rs.
Remington No. 11 Rebuilt	225
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Rs. 210, Brief	225
Remington No. 8 Two-colour Fine	115
Remington No. 7 Rs. 35, Two-colour	95
Oliver No. 5 Rebuilt Rs. 200 Brief	215
Royal Standard with B.S. D/C Visible	130
Empire No. 1 Portable Foolscap	110
Ideal with Back Spacer Visible	110
Santa Portable, New	165
Imperial with Double/C Visible	100

Caribonum Carbon papers, Best in use Rs. 7 per Box. Finest Typewriters Ribbons at Rs. 2 each. Repairs to Typewriters a Speciality.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Hammond No. 2, with Back Spacer	70
Blick No. 7, Visible, Portable	75
Densmore No. 5, 2 Colours, Back Spacer.	75
Yost No. 11, Brief Size	80
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	140
Yost No. A, Visible, Fine	140
Remington No. 7. Slightly Used	170
Yost No. 15, Visible, Slightly Used	175
Underwood No. 5. 2 Colours, Fine	200
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt, Foolscap and Brief	...
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 210, Brief	225
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5, Good as New.	250
Senta, Portable, Visible, L. Case, New.	180

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two rooms for office or club in Old Police Court Building, Hornby Road, Rent moderate. Apply 4th floor same building. 9036

TO BE LET—Two TOP FLATS for family use, at Rebsch Street, Byculla, on twelve months' lease. Rent Rs. 90 each; motors, carriages accommodation also, rent each stable Rs. 10 extra. Apply No. 34, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9111

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

Dr. C BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs 2.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

KEMP & Co., Ltd., beg to inform the residents of D (Girgaum) Ward that they will open a Day and Night Dispensary in their Charni Road Premises, opposite Allbless Bagh, on the 1st August, 1917. Physicians' Prescriptions will be promptly and carefully dispensed by an experienced staff under European Supervision.

J. FRASER,
9102. General Manager.

INDIAN CHUTNEY.

LARGE QUANTITIES of INDIAN CHUTNEY are required by the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Bombay Brigade. Parties who deal in this commodity are requested to communicate with the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay, before 12 Noon on Wednesday, the 1st August, 1917, as to the quantity they can supply monthly, method of packing and rate per pound. A sample of chutney should accompany the quotation.

Any further information required can be obtained from the ASSISTANT-DIRECTOR SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, Bombay BRIGADE, between 10 a.m. and 12 Noon daily. 9098

NOTICE.

IT has been brought to my notice that rumours are being circulated that cases of cholera have recently occurred in several Hotels in Bombay. The rumours are absolutely without foundation as far as Hotel Majestic is concerned.

A. G. V. DAVICO,
9078. Lessee and Director.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT ODDMENT SALE will commence on WEDNESDAY, August 1st and continue for three days only. 9023.

RUSSIAN 1917 5 P.C LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR.)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 28th of July.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issued price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
8769 Bombay.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of:—

(1) ACCOUNTANT, on Rs 80—5 annual 120 per month. None need apply who is not a qualified Accountant under the L. S. G. Rules, is not a native of or domiciled in the Province and is not experienced in District Engineer's accounts. The man appointed shall have to furnish a cash security of Rs. 250.

(2) HEAD CLERK, on Rs. 50—4, annual, 70 per month. None need apply who is not experienced in correspondence and account works of District Engineer's Office and is not a native of or domiciled in the Province.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 5th August 1917 by

A. H. DUKE,
B.A., (Cantab.) A.M.I.C.E.,
District Engineer,
Darbhanga.

Laheriasarai, 19th July 1917. 9046

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders as to rent payable by persons desirous of entering into agreements for building leases for terms of 999 years of Plots Nos. 2 to 9 and 14 to 19 on this Estate.

A maximum free period of 24 months from the date of possession will be granted, but such free period will terminate on the occupation of the buildings, should such occupation occur before the expiration of the 24 months.

A rebate of 25 per cent. of the ground rent will be allowed from the date on which rent first accrues to the expiration of the first five years of the lease term. (Note.—The term will run from the date of possession.)

Tenders must be submitted in sealed envelopes to the undersigned not later than one o'clock (S. T.), on the 3rd August, 1917.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Plans, forms of agreement to lease and building regulations, may be seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road, Fort.

R. H. A. CELVES, I.S.E.,
Dy Land Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JAIJI widow and executrix of COWASJI SORABJI BHEDWAR, and Mr. HORMASJI COWASJI BHEDWAR, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land partly of Pension and Tax Tenure and partly leasehold together with the structures standing thereon situate at Hughes Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 953.5 square yards or thereabouts (forming part of a larger piece of land belonging to the Vendors, which said larger piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 564, New No. 2657, Old Survey No. 45 and New Survey No. 1-7737 and which said premises are bounded on the East partly by the property of the trustees of late Edulji Merwanji Dubash and partly by the property of Nanabhoy Bomanshaw Marshal on the West by Hughes Road on the North by the property of the Vendors and on the South by the property of Jehangir Byramji Murzban which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2918 (5) and 2920 and Street Nos. 5D and 2 and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9110

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM HAJEE ESSAC, of Bombay Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortage, charge, lien, lease, trust, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 397 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land under Old No. 355, New No. 13865, Old Survey No. 198, New Survey No. 7346 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Wamanrao Dadaji Rane and another on or towards the West by the property of Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Rowjee on or towards the North by the Grant Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Pestonji Boewalla and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3646 (5) and Street No. 5A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
9109. Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 678 of 1917.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL .....Plaintiff
v/s
BANSILAL MOTILAL, & Ors. .....Defendants.

and

Suit No. 668 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL .....Plaintiff.
v/s
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL, & Ors...Defendants

NOTICE IS HEREBY BIVEN on behalf of our clients RAJA BAHADUR BANSILAL MOTILAL and SHETH GOVINDLAL BANSILAL, that by an Order made by the High Court in the above suits on the 23rd day of July, 1917, it has been directed that the order made on the 20th day of July, 1917, giving liberty to Mr. K. D. Sethna, the Receiver appointed in the above suits to act at once be suspended and that the said Receiver should hand over possession of the property the subject matter of the above suits taken possession of by him as such Receiver to our aforesaid clients and liberty is given to them to continue the family business (carried on in the name of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal) until further order of the Court.

In pursuance of the said order the said Receiver Mr. K. D. Sethna has handed over possession of the property taken possession of by him to our said clients and they have continued to carry on the business in the name of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal as heretofore.

All persons having business and business relations with the said firm of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal are therefore hereby requested to continue the same with our said clients as before and to pay the amounts due by them to our said clients or to Dharamchand Gopaldas who continues to act as the Munim of the said firm.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and Sheth Govindlal Bansilal. 9056

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED CASSUM, of Bombay Khoja Muhomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office a No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground known as Plot No. 69, Agripada Estate of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of the Road No. 9, on the Agripada Estate of the Board, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 978 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/3527 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4103 (1) and Street No. 69, Morland Road, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Service Passage on or towards the West by Rebsch Road on or towards the North by property of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and on or towards the South by Club Back Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1917.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
9097 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement

LAST 3 NIGHTS!

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the

BANDMAN REPERTORY CO.

TO-DAY HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P.M.

AND

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

The Great Hit of London and New York

"WITHIN THE LAW"
"WITHIN THE LAW"
"WITHIN THE LAW"

The most sensational American "CROOK" Drama ever written.

TO-MORROW 25TH AT 6 P. M.

HALF PRICE MATINEE

THE SORROWS OF SATAN

To-day Plan at ROSE & Co. from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; after 5 p. m. at Theatre.

To-morrow, all day at Theatre.

LOOK OUT.

COMING NEXT WEEK

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

LOOK OUT

FOR

THE PURPLE MASK.

IT'S COMING AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 2417.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

FIFTH INSTALMENT

10,000 Feet Long

QUITE REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS

You will be simply Charmed.

RATES HALF ONLY.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

PRIZE MATINEES at 3 & 5 (S. T.)

EVERY NIGHT

AT 7, 9 AND 11 (S. T.).

Most Astounding Events will be seen in this Instalment.

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SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1917 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furnitures belonging to the late Lieut-Colonel K. R. Kirtiker, I.M.S., (retired).

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th July, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Goverment Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages, and bicycles, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Furniture such as blackwood, rich carved specially made to order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel doors, almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, writing table, glassware, etc.

Also the household furniture of the late Lieut-Colonel K. R. Kirtiker.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assigne of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents:—

Re:—Ramchand Harichand Multani, Insolvent:—

Silk and Cotton sarees for Marathi ladies, jari embroidered and plain Cholikhands, white andgrey dhoties, blankets, muds, grey and white shirtings, mulls, etc.

Re:—Abdul Hoossain Tyabji Badani, Insolvent:—

Weighing scale, weights, iron pan, wooden casks, Mehta box, chairs, wooden pieces and planks, etc.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. R. Spalding:—

Gold rings, gold links, gold chain, silver watch, silver and copper coins, rolled gold bangle, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF 11,365 BASKETS OF COUNTRY COAL.

Under instructions from Oosman Haji Tarmahomed, Esq., and on account and risk of Messrs. Jaffer Mahomed & Co. Coal Merchants Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 31st August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), in the Doctor's Oart in Goodsyards Lane, opposite the Fire Bridgade Station at Chinchpokly.

11,365 baskets of Country Coal.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th July, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 GAIETY THEATRE 6-30
10 P.M. EDWARDS THEATRE 10 P.M.

TO-NIGHT

THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY & REVUE Co.
presents
for the first time in India
A MOST POPULAR MUSICAL
FARCICAL PLAYLET
in 2 scenes
BY GILBERT ABBOTT A "BECKETT."
As produced at the St. James Theatre, London

THE SIAMESE TWINS
THE SIAMESE TWINS
WATCH:
THE MARVELLOUS TWINS.
WHERE they come from?
and
How did they get them?
SEE the most marvellous Operation
on the
SIAMESE TWINS
who are
A CURIOSITY
Indirectly from the capital of
SIAM
and
DENNIS O'CLIB
the Funny Irishman
Tuneful Music, Merry Songs and Choruses.
The above will be preceded by
SPECIAL VARIETIES
and the
FASCINATION WALTZ
Augmented by
PATHE'S LATEST & GREATEST PRODUCTION
THE
DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS
Drama in 3 Parts.
To-morrow Sunday 6-30 at Edwards Theatre.
10 p.m. Gaiety Theatre.
Special Cinema Show at the Gaiety From 8 to 9 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER WORLD-FAMOUS FILM

COMMENCING TO-NIGHT. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA

ELDORADO

7-0—8-45—10-15.

EUROPEAN THEATRE—LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH—EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ITALA-FILM
ITALA-FILM
PRESENTS
TIGRE-REALE

ROYAL TIGRESS 7,000—feet—Powerful and Sensational Drama—7,000 Feet.

TIGRE-REALE

featuring

ITALY'S BEST ACTRESS

PINA-MENICHELLI
PINA-MENICHELLI

Supported by all Italian Leading Artistes.

Absolutely the Mightiest Drama ever screened in Bombay. Richest Costumes, and Wonderful Sceneries on snow.

One of the most startling events is the GREAT FIRE at the ODION THEATRE. A 20 Lakhs Building ablaze.

DON'T FORGET
PINA-MENICHELLI

Sweetheart of the film, has speaking eyes, rare taient of expression. She is absolutely the Best Actress on Motion Pictures.

NOTICE.—For the convience of our Patrons we have arranged an extra class, *i. e.*, RESERVE CIRCLE, therefore from to-day Box Seats Rs. 1-8, Reserved Circle Re. 1, 1st Class Annas 8, Second Class Annas 4, and 3rd Annas 2.

FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD
IN THEIR BEST AT THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
IN
PEG O' THE RING.

The Unique pair ever witnessed.
A REAL ENTERTAINMENT
Each week a new instalment—9000 feet long.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, 6-45; 8-45 AND 10-45 P. M.
New Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi Junction.
(TRAMS AT THE DOOR.)

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1917.

The season will consist of 15 days' racing, commencing on 4th August 1917.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

Each Gentleman	Rs 50
Each Lady	,, 15

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Poona, or at the Gates.
3. *No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.*

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	Rs.	as.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.	Rs.	as.
Single Ticket	5	0	Single Ticket	2	0
Lady	2	0	Soldiers in Uniform	1	0
			Lady	1	0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

PASSENGERS BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Rail fare and admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 17-0	Rs. 12-0
Do. without do.	,, 15-0	,, 10-0
Do. and admission to 2nd Enclosure	,, 15-8	,, 10-8

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

By Order,
J. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary
Western India Turf Club

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
MLLE. ROBINNE
Of The Comedie Francaise
IN
A 4-Part S.C.A.G.L. Drama
'THE PREY'
including an all Star Cast.
A beautifully told drama of a rich girl who marries a worthless husband and how she gets out of his clutches.
ALSO
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
BRETONES HEAD DRESSES.
Coloured, Interesting.
LUKE WINS YE LADYE FAIR
One of Luke's best comics.
'ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

KO KOMEDY FILMS
IMP
RED FEATHER PHOTOPLAYS
UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO.
BIG
Mr. Exhibitor!
DO YOU KNOW WHAT
THE EXPERIENCED SHOWMEN THINK OF
BLUEBIRD PHOTO PLAYS
UNIVERSAL MOVING PICTURES **Programme?**
101-BISON
THEIR UNANIMOUS VERDICT IS
NOTHING LIKE IT ON EARTH.
HAVE A LOOK ROUND
and select the Brands that suit you best.
For further particulars apply to the MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO.
HEERA HOUSE, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.
GOLD SEAL
Joker
UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO. NESTOR
UNIVERSAL FILMS
REX
POWERS

FIFTH WEEK.
IT IS STILL GOING STRONG!

The episodes screened in this week's instalment are as vivacious, vigorous and vivid as any of the preceding parts.

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

Has unmistakably won for it golden opinions all round.

Parts 33 to 40, commencing to-day, are cram full of "PUNCH".

You have a frantic fight in a restaurant, where not dozens but hundreds of men and women fight for their very life! You have the life and death struggle on the yatch. You have hypodermic injections of slow, mortal poison. You have a hugh tree in flames crushing a man to atoms,—and what not!

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

New Churny Road.

It matters not a jot if you have not seen the previous escapades of "the world's sweetheart"—the famous Lottie Pickford. Come and see her this week. There is a swing and and go about her in every reel, that will make yow jump out of your seats.

TODAY & TOMORROW SPECIAL MATINEE PRIZE SHOWS AT 3-30 & 5-30 P. M. (S. T.).

OTHER SHOWS AT 7; 8-45 & 10-15 P. M. (S. T.).

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
By Special Request
The Great Sensational Subject
THE CIRCUS OF DEATH
6,000 feet. 5 reels.
Produced by **Armando Vay of Milan, and** featuring **Miss Evelyn of "Jockey of Death" fame.**
ABSOLUTELY THE LAST WORD IN SENSATIONALISM
Nothing like this has ever been screened
See
The Fine Performance in the Ring.
The Gorgeous Equestrian Pantomime.
The Great Circus Fire Scene.
The Rescue of a Child from the top of a Huge Chimney from the Clutches of a Chimpanzee.
DO NOT MISS IT
USUAL HALF RATES.—Re. 1 to As. 2.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.
SATURDAY-SUNDAY, PRIZE SHOWS, AT 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.

The Operatic Event of 1917.
Commencing Tuesday July 31st
at 9-30 p. m. sharp.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY
For the First Time in Bombay
The Great Musical Success
Tuesday 31st July & Wednesday 1st August
"HIGH JINKS"
Now crowding the Adelphi Theatre London.

The Latest London Success
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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
Commencing Thursday 2nd August
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
presents
A Complete New Attraction
and the
SHOW OF THE YEAR
specially brought out under great expense introducing
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
NOVELTY ACT
FROLICS IN FROGLAND
ZEEQ THE LADY FROG
assisted by
XAIDA and QUEENIE
LA PETITE ZELLA
THE PRINCE OF PANTOMIME
IN SONGS AND DANCES.
XAIDA STELLA
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(By permission of Miss Vesta Tilley, London.)
QUEENIE LLOYD
THE CUTE KID
THE
MUSICAL WEATHERLEYS
AND THE
MUSICAL KIDS
RAGS AND HISPIANO
(SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS).

The Management begs to inform that considering the heavy outlay of bringing an entirely fresh company of Artists of well known reputation who have appeared *by Special Command* before :—

H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy & Governor General of India ;
H. E. Lord Northcotte, G.C.I.E. ;
H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. ;
H. E. Governor Lord Ampthill ;
H. E. the Viceroy & Countess of Elgin ;
H. E. Sir John Woodburn K.C.S.I., Lieut. Governor of Bengal ;
H. H. the King of Siam ;
etc., etc., etc.

There shall be no increase in prices.

A REFINED ENTERTAINMENT
MUSIC MIRTH MELODY
AS PERFORMED BEFORE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 4 PERFORMANCES!
4-30 ; 6-30 ; 8-30 & 10 P. M.
THIS WEEK THE
TWO FINAL EPISODES
OF THE GREAT
"WHO'S GUILTY"?
Series of Problem Plays.
Farewell to ANNA NILSON
and TOM MOORE!!!
13th PROBLEM
"THE GOAD OF JEALOUSY"
Tom Moore as a Gymnastic Instructor.
14th and FINAL PROBLEM!
"THE SHADOW OF CULT"
ANNA NILSON Delightful as Ever!!!
Even if you have missed the preceding 12 problems make up for lost time by seeing the
TWO FINAL EPISODES
THIS WEEK!
An Interesting Scientific Film.
DANCING
Taken by a special Camera showing how each step is taken. The art and science of Dancing.
WIFFLES'
Latest Comic Effort
HE BUYS A PERISCOPE.
NEXT WEEK :
The World's youngest Child Actress
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
in
"TWIN KIDDIES"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
NEW PICTURES THIS EVENING.
Sentimental Melodrama in 5 reels:
"THE DEVIL'S BONDWOMAN"
A young millionaire is in love with a beautiful girl but is tempted by a vampire of a woman whose husband has charge of the other's business affairs. The millionaire's bank fails through the agency of the vampire, but he sacrifices his fortune to compensate the investors. The vampire is infatuated with a prince, who turns out to be the Devil, and they go away together, leaving the hero and his fiancee happy.

1-reel Comic:
"LOVE LAUGHS AT DYSPEPSIA"
How Sallie made her sweetheart love her and cured him of his dyspepsia by the help of Master Cupid.

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PATHE GAZETTE.
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BOMBAY No. 3.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 27.

The Monsoon has strengthened again especially in Northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Central India east, Central Provinces except north-east and west coast of the Peninsula, Hyderabad and Mysore; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Moulmein two inches; Diamond Island one and a half; Rangoon one; Akyab eight; Kyaukpyu four; Darjeeling, Berhampore and Dinajpur two; Mymensingh five; Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong, Narayanganj and Balasore three; Daltonganj one; Purnea one and a half; Gaya, Lucknow and Jhansi two; Benares and Dehra Dun four; Mainpuri, Jubbulpore and Pachmarhi one; Sconi two; Nowgong three; Belgaum and Nizamabad one; Parbhani two; Madras one.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain on Arakan coast.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 27th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory]	0.49	27.29	37.85	46.80
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.46	29.20	41.96	45.44
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.54	28.52	41.49	45.71
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.56	28 01	43.50	52.06
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 26th July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.419	Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3	"
Dew Point	77.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.843	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1	"
Minimum ..... do.	79 2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.-W.	
Amount of Wind do. do.	342	Miles
Total fall of Rain	0.25	Inches
Total fall during month	11.72	"
Do. do. year	29.61	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th July	0.33	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m	ft. in		July	h m	ft. in
Sat	27	m 4 14	24 8	m	27	m 9 36	20 8
		3 55a	25 7			10 33a	18 3
Sat	28	m 5 16	24 6	m	28	m 10 38	21 6
		4 42a	25 1			11 38a	18 1
Sun	29	m 6 38	24 7	m	29	m 0 28a	22 0
		5 53a	24 9				
Mon	30	m 8 9	25 3	m	30	m 0 50	17 7
		7 15a	24 8			2 8a	21 7
Tues	31	m 9 16	24 4	m	31	m 1 58	16 11
		8 32a	25 2			3 16a	20 9
Wed	1	m 10 8	27 7		1	m 2 58	16 1
		9 40a	26 1			4 9a	19 7
Thur	2	m 10 52	28 8		2	m 3 53	15 4
		10 40a	27 1			4 55a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.		Sunset
" 27 (Friday)	"	6h. 14m.	" 7h 16m
" 28 (Saturday)	"	6h. 14m.	" 7h. 16m.
" 29 (Sunday)	"	6h 15m.	" 7h. 15m
" 30 (Monday)	"	6h 15m.	" 7h. 15m
" 31 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 15m.	" 7h. 15m.
Aug. 1 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 15m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 2 (Thursday)	"	6h. 16m.	" 7h. 13m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon " 1917 July 16d. 8h 30.1m a.m.; First quarter: 27d. 0h 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab; Lahore has had 0.23in. and Delhi 0.13in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.21in., Mainpuri, 1.12in., Jhansi 2.13in. and Allahabad 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts, where, however, night temperature is below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 1.20in., Saugor 0.72in., Hoshangabad 0.10in., Khandwa 0.18in., Akola 0.68in. and Nagpur 0.45in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.49in., Ratnagiri 0.07in., Mormugao 0.28in. and Karwar 1.52in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.15in., Poona 0.25in., Belgaum 1.08in. Aurangabad 0.11in., Nizamabad 1.15in. and Hyderabad 0.47in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

Central Remarks.—Rainfall has reappeared on the Coromandel coast and increased in the United Provinces but nearly ceased in Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India West; it has been nearly general on the Coromandel coast and in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and the Central and the United Provinces and local in Mysore, the Bombay Deccan and the north and the east Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the United and the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, local rain in the Bomby Deccan and on the Coromandel coast and a few showers in Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India West.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 27th of July 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (26th July)	99.9	85.8	74	..	0	..
Jask	96.5	84.0	77	..	0	—0.06
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th July)	93.7	80.0	82	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.2	88.7	63	..	2.60	+0.44
Rawalpindi	90.9	75.9	79	..	19.08	+10.11
Lahore	91.8	78 7	83	0.23	4.80	—1.76
Sibsar	100.2	78.0	74	..	4.01	..
Amritsar	94.7	77.1	77	..	12 93	+2.96
Delhi	91 6	75.3	88	0.13	12.28	+2.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.3	76.2	83	0.21	11.75	+0.93
Mainpuri	87.6	76 5	93	1.12	8.23	—1.99
Jhansi	87.8	73.6	88	2.13	11.92	—3 14
Cawnpore	87.2	78.1	93	0.05	10 35	+0.36
Allahabad	84.4	78 3	94	0.10	13 22	—1.93
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	108.7	85.6	66	..	0.52	—0.56
Karachi	88.4	80.5	89	..	0.01	—3.53
Ajmer	89 6	70.4	76	..	13.81	+5.60
Jaipore	89.5	76.5	89	..	13.92	+5.18
Kotah	87.2	78.6	74	..	21.86	+10 17
Mount Abu	72.5	65 2	96	0.04	27.78	+3 27
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baroda	89 6	70.7	76	..	7.47	—0.44
Surat	87.0	80.9	81	..	4.46	—2.11
Veraval	82 3	79.3	90	..	18.30	+8.25
Rajkot	92 6	77.3	69	..	11.30	—3.19
Dhanvangar Para	90.0	78.4	89	..	11.05	+2.19
Surat	84 5	79.1	82	..	23.87	+9.22
Ahmedabad	88 8	76.7	82	..	15.96	+0.66
Deesa	91.6	73.4	84	..	11.36	+1.18
Neemuch	83 9	73.0	88	..	22.42	+17.80
Indore	77.7	73.1	80	0.04	11 64	+0 23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.7	72.3	91	1.20	21.60	—1.97
Saugor	78 4	70.6	94	0.72	20.62	+1.10
Hoshangabad	80.5	72.2	98	0 10	20.58	+0.66
Khandwa	83 2	74.9	84	0.18	14.46	+4 20
Akola	82 3	72.9	91	0.68	11.80	—4 24
Amraoti	80.8	73.3	91	0.05	10.74	—4 27
Nagpur	83.2	74.8	92	0.45	16.39	—5.07
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	92.8	76.5	99	0.03	27.97	+6.37
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	77.4	92	0.49	27 29	—14.45
Ratnagiri	81 3.6	9	85	0.07	30 47	—9.94
Marmugao	88 0	76 3	97	0 22	43.45	—9.87
Karwar	83 5	75.0	87	1.52	72.42	—1.26
DECCAN AND SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY—						
Malegaon	79.3	73 8	89	0 15	1.36	—7 54
Ahmednagar	79.9	71.8	90	0.09	4 49	—3.57
Poona	77.4	72.0	94	0.25	6 74	—3.25
Sholapur	85.3	73.4	78	..	5 0	—3.68
Satara	84.1	72.1	83	..	9.12	+0.89
Belgaum	78.0	68.3	96	1.08	16.50	—5 76
Aurangabad	80 7	71.8	88	0.11	10.49	—3.24
Nizamabad (Indur)	84 0	71.0	99	1.15	21.79	+8.49
Hyderabad	82.8	72 0	93	0.47	8.31	—1.89
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Calicut	84 0	74 1	88	0.58	78.47	+7 09
Mangalore	79.2	73.2	94	0.75	47 38	—14 48
Cochin	83.8	73.7	82	0.80	42 00	—5 60
Colombo	85.5	77.9	83	..	7.15	—3.12
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Nagapattam	89.3	75.8	82	0.10	14.67	+4.50
Pellary	94.8	74.9	75	0.00	4.21	+0.64
Cuddapah	96 2	80.1	64	..	4.42	—1.98
Madras	96 3	74 2	87	0.89	9.30	+2.22
Bangalore	85.1	66 6	87	0.29	4.18	—1.90
Coimbatore	87.3	72.2	57	..	1.04	—1 77
Trichinopoly	95 0	79.1	59	..	2.83	+0.27
Negapatam	99.8	73.9	73	0.26	1.94	—1 05

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 27th July, 1917, was 29.765 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A nominal roll by groups has been issued of N. C. O.'s and men of the Lucknow Rifles showing the order in which they have been arranged for submission to the Selection Committee for selection of training with the 1st battalion of the Indian Defence Force. It consists of ninety-five N. C. O.'s and men. Several of the latter have signed for one year's training.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(8th Sunday after Trinity: 29th July, 1917.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas, the Apostle, Central Gate Street, Clergy: Rev. H. Le Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 9-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral—Lloyd in E Flat. Hymns—238, 323, 312, 107; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns—254, 517, 487. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany at 7-0 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer. 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A., Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati.—Rev. L. Hari.

English Services 6-0 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road —7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion. 8-30 a.m., Matins. (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy Rev. Fr. Moore. Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m. Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist: 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5-0 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Morning Service; Preacher Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m. Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service).

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambreli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum, Bacl. Road.—Minister Rev. M. B. Nicambe, English Service, 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-15 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service: 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodits Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service: 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor; Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Sreading Socety; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby.—9 o'clock morning and 6-30 o'clock evening the Pastor will preach. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service; Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon, —Masses: 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health)—Vicar: Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho. 5-30, 6-30 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Therea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m. with Benedicion of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Sermon and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Service: Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 a.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra, —9-30 a.m. Mass.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 25th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Imports	7,000
Mid. Americans	19.85 Unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F.	31.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct. 24.15 + 25
	Jan. 23.85 + 19
	Mar. 23.96 + 26

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Liverpool, July 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months	To-day's opening price	
July	17.30	
July-Aug	17.05	
Aug.-Sept	17 32	
Sept.-Oct.	17.02	
Oct.-Nov.	16.80	
Nov.-Dec.	16 20	
Dec.-Jan	16.05	+ 15
Jan.-Feb	15.95	
Feb.-Mar.	15.86	
Mar.-Apl.	15 77	
April-May	15.69	
May-June	15.61	
June-July	15.53	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Liverpool July 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.	
July	31.75	Unchgd.
Oct.	28 75	
Nov.	29 00	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 26th.

M G Bengal Good	15.35
" " Fully Good	15.60
" " Fine	15.85
No 1 Oomra Good	16.35
" " Fully Good	17.10 + 15
" " Fine	17.35
M.G. Broach Good	15.10
" " Fully Good	15.37
" " Fine	15.55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 25th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	1 000
" " to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¾
Demand Bills	4.75 60
Silver Commercial Bars	78 3/0

New York, July 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Futures at New York Oct.	24.42 + 17
" " Jan.	24.10 + 14
" " Mar.	24.28 + 16
Spot Cotton at New York	25 35 + 35
" " New Orleans ..	25.25 No change.
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	23 46 + 15
" " Jan.	23.55 + 19

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 27.

In Liverpool there have been slight fluctuations during the past week. The market is under restrictions and prices are fixed daily. All rates are unchanged for Americans on the week. The shortness of supplies and restrictions in trading cause this market to remain almost unaffected by fluctuations in the American markets.

In New York prices have given way sharply, partly owing to favourable weather reports, and partly owing to the difficulty in exporting cotton. Good rain has fallen in Texas and other portions of the cotton belt where it was needed, and crop prospects have improved. It is to be hoped that the improvement will continue as a small crop this year would be little short of a disaster. There is ample room for improvement considering the poor start made by the crop. Up to Tuesday New York had declined 155 points, but on Wednesday at the close there was a recovery of 43 points.

Last Friday Good Broach April closed at Rs. 553. By Monday evening it was down to Rs. 535. On Tuesday it opened at Rs. 531 declined to Rs. 512 and closed at Rs. 515. On Wednesday the opening rate was Rs. 516, but by Wednesday night the rate had touched Rs. 497 on heavy selling by bazaar speculators, the drop from Friday last being Rs. 56. Early yesterday morning the quotation was Rs. 497, but during the day there was a recovery to Rs. 515, and the closing price was Rs. 502. This morning Good Broach April was quoted Rs. 503. To-day's closing rates are given below.

A large business has been done in New Crop during the week, both in the bazaar on Exchange terms, and by Japanese export houses as buyers on Association terms. In the bazaar business is confined to Good Broach April and Fully Good Bengal January, but large transactions have been made on Association terms not only in these descriptions, but also in Fine Bengal January and Fine Khamgaon-Akola January, and to a less degree in Fine Khandeish and Fine Muthia for January delivery. The premium for Association contracts has varied a good deal, as in many cases the prices paid on Association terms have practically made the market in the bazaar. After the sharp decline reported above we are likely to see irregular markets with fairly sharp fluctuations. Good Broach April at about Rs. 500 is not too dear, and purchases at this level should show a profit later on.

The July settlement passed off quietly during the week. A moderate business has been done in Old Crop Fine Bengal September delivery, and also in some Southern styles for August-September. Prices for the latter are easier.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry at times, but the sharp drop in New Crop contracts has affected the market the last day or so and buyers are not so keen. Prices are also easier all round.

There has been general rain during the past week over the whole of the cotton area. Crop reports are decidedly favourable. The plants are flourishing and healthy, and in parts of Rajputana are already in flower. It is stated that the area under American seed cotton in the Punjab is ten times greater than last year, as it is found that both in yield and price the American seed variety is far more profitable than the ordinary Punjab kind.

COLABA COTTGN MARKET CLOSED TO-DAY,

Bombay, July 27.

On account of the death of Mr. Harshi Punshi, a prominent cotton merchant, the Colaba Cotton Market will remain closed to-day.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P.M

OLD CROP.

Fine M.G. Bengal	Sept.		387
Good M G. Westerns	Augt-Sept.		445
Good H.G. Westerns	Augt Sept		431
Good Sawgl. Dharwar	Augt-Sept.		478
Good M.G. Coompta	Augt Sept.		485
Good M. G. Miraj	Augt-Sept.		478

NEW CROP.

Good Broach ..	April		Rs. 501
Fine Khamgaon Akola	January		" 473
" Khandeish	"		" 458
" Muthia	"		" 423
Bengal	"		" 380
Fully Good Bengal	"		" 372

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cen discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach April	Rs.506
Fully good Bengal January	" 376

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the week ending 6 p.m. of 26th July :—

Cotton	53 285 bales.
Wheat	116 100 owts.
Linseed	119,925 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ..	4,693 "
Gingellyseed	4,293 "
Poppyseed	324 "
Groundnuts	17,491 "
Castorseed	32,816 "
Rice	9,211 "
Myrabollams	495 "
Cottonseed	1,503 "
Mowraseed	335 "
Gram	47,395 "
Jowar	5,676 "
Maize	57 "
Barley	10,973 "

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 27th JULY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Sd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals ..	400	390	380			Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjat	400	390	380			"
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		467	447			"
M. G. Broach ..		565	540	490		"
M. G. Mathia ..		512	492			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple" ..				498		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar ..				500		"
M. G. Westerns ..				465	451	"
H. G. Westerns ..				455	441	"
M. G. Compta ..				504	490	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam ..				527	515	"
M.G. Warangal ..					464	"
M.G. Dhrangadra ..				522	510	"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan ..				522	510	"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 26th July, 1917.	Total to date since September 1st. 1916.	1917.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	3,779	292,275	268,826
Central India	1,624	179,370	210,785
Barsee and Nugger	1,111	117,810	240,715
Berar	2,496	398,191	609,557
Central Provinces	840	92,372	183,486
Total Oomras..	9,850	1,079,277	1,713,171
Dholleras	3,776	410,141	102,722
Broach	29	302,920	281,322
Compta and Dharwar ..	18,890	176,626	189,313
Western-Northerns ..	9,073	113,211	147,200
Bengals (N.W. Provinces	2,651	277,537	315,397
(Rajputana ..	2,251	92,955	87,189
Sind, Punjab	9,020	332,591	188,588
Cocanada	900	22,222	22,015
Persian	Nil	264	525
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	843	35,076	29,399
American	Nil	60	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	463	702
Other sorts	Nil	13,274	2,679
Total..	57,285	2,948,283	3,068,216

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1917	1916	Difference.
Receipts for the week ..	53,285	15,801	+ 37,484
	1916-17	1915-16	
Receipts from 1st September to 26th July ..	2,948,283	3,068,216	— 120,013
	1917	1916	
Shipts for week—Europe..	Nil	Nil	
China, Japan & Coast Ports	Nil	43,193	— 43,193
Total ..	Nil	43,193	— 43,193
Total Shipts 1st September to 26th July ..	1916-17	1915-16	
Europe	273,810	286,020	— 12,270
China	95,220	112,833	— 76,613
Japan	1,188,220	1,423,630	— 235,718
Coast Ports.. ..	6,368	5,782	+ 516
Total ..	1,494,638	1,838,463	— 354,845
Afloat in harbour Europe .	5,468	2,979	+ 2,519
China, Japan and Coast Ports	9,295	19,798	— 10,503

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1916 to 30th June 1917..	56,928
B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st September 1916 to 7th July 1917	24,949

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated Stock on 31st August 1916 ..	650,000
Receipts from 1st September 1916 to 26th July 1917	2,948,203
	3,598,203
Shipments from 1st September 1916 to 26th July 1917	1,484,638
	2,113,565
Afloat in harbour	14,613
	2,098,952
Sent up-country by rail and burnt	93,877
	2,008,075
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st September 1916 to 26th July 1917	950,000
Stock in all hands, including Exporters and Mills on 26th July 1917	1,058,075
Difference since last week	+ 21,557

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 27th July, 1917, at 4 30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	.. 380	365	..	1/25th Jan, 18
Bengals (M G)	400	390	380	— Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	400	385	365	— Sept. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	390	380	— Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	—	382	..	— 1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamgaum	—	460	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 18
Karanja (M G)	—	..	..	—
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	—	..	..	—
Dhamangaum	—	..	..	—
Poolgaum (M G)	—	..	..	—
Yeotmal (M G)	—	..	..	—
Nagpore	—	..	..	—
Rampti (M G)	—	..	..	—
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	—	458	470	— Ready
Broach (M G)	—	530	518	480 Ready
	—	..	—	495 1/25th Apl. 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	515	500	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	—	495	390	.. Ready
	—	420	..	.. 1/25th Jan, 18
		Good. H.G.F		
Miraj Asthni (M.G.)	—	..	488	— Ready
Sawgd Dharwar	—	—	490	478 Ready
	—	—	478	.. August/Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	455	440 Ready
	—	—	440	.. August/Sept.
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	445	430 Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	—	—	493	479 Ready
	—	—	485	.. August/Sept.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 27th—5 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms: Rs. a. p.		Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	—	44 0 0	0	6 0
" White Cawnpore 70-80	—	43 0 0	0	5 0
Wheat Karachi Bengal	—	42 0 0	0	5 0
Sapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	0 7 0	0	12 0
" Brown Cawnpore	—	0 7 0	0	12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	—	0 7 0	0	10 0
Linseed, Brown Sold	—	2 11 0	0	1 0
" Town Tale	—	2 11 0	0	1 0
Toolseed White 66.18	—	45 0 0	0	0 0
" Gajar 26.32	—	44 0 0	0	0 0
" Gajar 56.54	—	44 0 0	0	0 0
" Black	—	37 0 0	0	0 0
Poppyseed, White	—	7 7 0	7	12 0
Groundnuts	—	40 0 0	0	0 0
Mowraseed	—	0 0 0	0	0 0
Jawree	—	29 0 0	0	0 0
Arandia	—	39 0 0	0	0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.			
Wheat Aug-Sept.	—	0 10 0		
Linseed, " "	—	0 2 0		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 25th July :—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	5	5,681
B. B. & C. I. Railway	4	4,351

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
Nil.		

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet, but steady during the week and limited business was put through for August settlement. There were no transactions taking place for September settlement at present.

Gold was easier this week. Sovereigns have declined and are now quoted at Rs. 15-10, owing to fairly big sales by up-country dealers where it is reported that Government is giving sovereigns at par.

Bar Gold, 25-12.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-10.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 95-2.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 95-2.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged. There were very few bills offering during the week.

Money continues easy and the short deposit is still offered from 4½ to 5½ per cent.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 185½.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 179½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 283.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 147.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 :—
Cum-Warrant, 95.
Warrant, 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 66.
3 per cent. small pieces, 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond long dated, 75.
Municipal long dated, 74.
Municipal short dated, 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

This being the settlement week a good amount of business was put through in shares and on the whole there is a decline in the prices generally. The tone of the market is steady at present in view of the dividends that the companies are likely to announce during the next fortnight.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,815 to 1,790, Madhavjees from 2,200 to 2,185, Tazulbhoys from 800 to 780, Nagpurs from 2,425 to 2,415, and Devids from 540 to 520.

Colabas declined to 1,180, Currimbhoys to 365, Finlays to 325, Indore Malwas to 386/4, Kesturchands to 1,250, Shapurjis to 131/4, Indian Bleachings to 290, Pearls to 540, Simplexs to 712/8, Swans to 325 and Swadeshis to 1,795.

Tata Irons Ordinary shares were placed between 280 and 273/12, and Deferreds declined to 1,155, Shivrajpurs and Central India Minings declined to 50/8, and Indian Cements to 340.

Bombay-Burmas declined to 985, Bombay Tramways to 350, and Bombay Steams improved to 307/8.

In Railway shares, there were small transactions.

SUGAR.

July 27.

Since our last report our market advanced further 1s. for forward positions during the early part of the week and declined again on easier news from Karachi and weak holders being anxious sellers business was done in White Java June shipment from 26s. 8d. to 26s. 2d. July 26s. 3d. to 25s. 6d. August-September 25s. to 24s. and October-December from 23s. 4d. to 22s. 4d. F. B. H. with the tendency of market declining further. There was nothing offering from London or Java and the business confined amongst dealers and speculators. Karachi and Calcutta markets have also declined with profit taking sales and absence of real demand. The s.s. Rajah and Dogra are coming to Bombay with 10,000 tons of July shipment.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks :—

T M O Rs. 21-8-0: 26s. F. B. H. Stocks 45,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 17-8-0: 21s. F. B. H. Stocks 35,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 21-0-0: 25s. F. B. H. Stocks 1,500 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 19-0-0 to 21-0-0 F. B. H. Stocks 48,000 bags.

Japan S K Rs. 22-0-0 F. B. H. Stocks 3,000 bags.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has not been much activity in the Cloth Market during the past week. Here and there some lots of standard goods have changed hands, but on the whole the sales have not been important and have fallen very much below the expectations. There is a lack of demand from the consuming districts, although the reports of the monsoon are favourable. Some difficulty is experienced by up-country dealers in realizing the high prices, and, the fresh basis of values has to be established there before any fresh buying can take place. In the meantime the purchases made by some Importing Firms from the bazaar have given good support to the market by strengthening the hands of sellers. The Manchester Market has been firm and quotations of cloths are quite out of the reach of buyers. Shippers have not shewn any inclination for fresh business at current high rates, as there are several difficulties in their way. Ordinary Indent business has remained in abeyance, but now and then some importing firms have been induced to place orders of their standard cloths, just to keep the qualities going.

GREYS.

The tone of Grey goods has been firm, especially in 39 and 45 inches Red End Shirtings, which have changed hands several times amongst the dealers in the bazaar, and values have gone up by six to eight annas per piece. There is a scarcity of 44 inches by 38½ yards Gold End Shirtings, prices of which have improved by a rupee per piece. Japanese and local Mill clothe are finding favour with buyers owing to the scarcity of Lancashire makes. Grey Jaconets have been slightly easier due to the absence of demand. Local Mills have been turning out nice qualities of Grey Jaconets which are gradually making their way in the market. There is not much change in the position of Grey Drills. Pepperell Drills are quoted at Rs. 19 per piece in the bazaar, but firms holding stocks of these are not disposed to sell at this rate and are demanding a very much higher price. Some activity has been noticeable in Lustre Bordered Dhooties, which have met with a fair demand at increased rates.

WHITES.

The feeling has been somewhat better in White goods, values of which have continued to advance owing to speculative purchases made in the bazaar. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have attracted much attention and as stocks are scarce, a merchant in the bazaar is buying up all these goods in different numbers, in the hope of selling with advantage later on, when the goods cannot be had anywhere else. Sacharilla heading Mulls have shewn a further improvement of two annas per piece. There has been a fair demand for 50 inches by 18 yards Blue End Mulls, which have appreciated in value by six annas per piece. 60 inches by 20 yards Mulls of fine quality have been in better request even at the high prices of over Rs. 13 per piece. The lot of 27 inches by 18 yards range of Nainsooks bought recently by a Japanese Firm has again found its way into the market, and the transaction is said to have brought a fair profit to the firm. Other sorts of Nainsooks have remained firm and steady at last rates. White Shirtings of all sorts have advanced in prices during the week

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gray Shirtings—					
Ralli's Fari" No. 2000	—	39×37½/8	— 11	10	0
" " " 100000	—	45×37½/8	—	..	
Fleming's No. 1205 ..	—	48×38	— 13	4	0
Bates' No. 12838 ..	—	41×37½/8	— 16	8	0
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	—	39×38½	— 14	8	0
" "BEE"	—	38×38½	— 16	0	0
" "					
Grey Jaconets—					
Ralli's No. 16	—	45×39	— 7	0	0
Grey Drills—					
Pepperell "Dragon" ..	—	29×40	— 19	0	0
Ralli's 'Musjid,' No. 425	—	26×40	— 11	14	0
White Shirtings—					
Liepman's No. 1503	—	32×42	— 17	8	0
H. B. T. C. 40000"	—	36×40	— 20	0	0
White Nainsooks—					
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	—	27×18	— 3	14	0
" No. 89020 T. B..	—	38×22	— 5	10	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888.	—	26×18	— 4	2	0
" " 50000 ..	—	34×18	— 5	2	0
Greaves' No. 80020T. B.	—	38×22	— 14	6	0
Ritchie's 3560/4310/5520	—	26×18	— 3	10	0
White Mulls—					
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600 ..	—	41", 46", 51"×19	7	8	0
" No. 6000	—	56×19	— 8	4	0
" " 88	—	63×20	— 7	2	0
" " 818	—	36×20	— 7	8	0
Ritchie's No 975	—	50×13	— 6	8	0
" " 715	—	"	— 6	6	0
" " 64999	—	40×13	— 5	7	0
Greaves' No. 5060	—	27×18	— 3	5	6

YARNS.

Lancashire Yarns are getting materially reduced in stock and very little is expected to arrive. Prices for same here are firm, and are likely to advance further, as the disparity, between the recent home quotation of best 30s. and the value ruling here, is fully four annas per lb

Local Mill Yarns 10s., 14s., and 20s., are highly in demand for the China Market as well as for local requirements, and the prices ruling for same are lucrative both to the spinners as well as to the buyers. Best chops of 10s. and 20s. have been sold at Re. 0-11-6 and Re. 1-0-0 per lb. Taking into consideration the full prices for Lancashire 30s., there is every probability of an advance in local 20s. We think the spinning Mills, at least those that are well managed, will continue to prosper, notwithstanding the gloomy views expressed off and on, and in spite of the competition of the Japanese in the China Market. As a proof, David Mills which is entirely a spinning concern has declared this week a dividend of fully 20 per cent. on its paid up capital, and we hear same results are likely to be shewn by some other spinning concerns.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under :

	Rs. a. p.
30s. Water Twist, Best, per lb.	1 11 0
30s. Water Twist, Ordinary, per lb. ...	1 10 0
40s. Water Twist, Best, per lb.	1 12 0
40s. Water Twist, Ordinary, per lb. ...	1 11 0

PETROLEUM.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake ..	150°	at Rs. 7	8	0 per case.
White Rose ..	150°	" 7	8	0 "
Chester ..	76° Abel	" 7	2	0 "
Devoe's ..	76°	" 7	2	0 "
Mokey ..	125°	" 6	14	0 "
Tiger ..	135°	" 6	14	0 "
White Camelia tins	125°	" 6	2	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant tins ..	125°	" 6	2	0 "
Elephant Bulk ..	125°	" 4	14	0 per 8 " Imp Galls.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND FREE OF INDIAN INCOME TAX SANCTIONED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday evening, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

In their circular to the shareholders the Directors stated :

Since this Company started it has been its practice to pay their dividends to its Preference Shareholders free of Indian Income Tax. The Board were advised both by their Solicitors in Bombay and by their Solicitors in London that not only had they a legal right to do this, but that, having regard to the terms of the Indian Income Tax Act, they were under a legal obligation to do so. That opinion by the Company's lawyers has now been upset by the recent judgment of the Bombay High Court in the case of Harkisondas v. The Central India S. and W. Co. Your Directors are advised that in view of that decision, so long as it stands, they are precluded from containing to pay the Company's Preference Dividend free of Indian Income Tax without the prior sanction of its Shareholders. The Directors have therefore decided to summon an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company so that the Shareholders may, if they think proper, sanction the Preference Dividend being paid as heretofore, free of Indian Income Tax. The best way of legalising this will be by an alteration of the Articles of Association specifically providing that it shall be so paid. The view of the Directors is that it is desirable that this should be done for the following reasons :—

(1) That the loss of income to the Company which will result is small. Indian Income Tax on the whole of the Preference Shares amounts to Rs. 34,000 per annum, or less than one-third of the sum required to pay one per cent. of dividend on the Ordinary Shares. (2) That the Preference Shareholders will much appreciate the continuance of the immunity from the deduction from their dividends of the Indian Income Tax which they have enjoyed since the commencement of the Company.

(3) That the Ordinary Shareholders are now in receipt of a dividend of 10 per cent., "free of all Income Tax," as against 6 per cent. paid to the Preference Shareholders, which latter will, unless the Resolution be passed by the Extraordinary General Meeting, have in future to bear "the deduction of the Indian Income Tax." (4) That in the Circular, dated 21st January 1916, issued by the Committee appointed by the Shareholders themselves to promote changes in the constitution of the Company (relieving it from payment of the English Income Tax) since as you are aware carried out, and inviting them to vote for those changes, the Shareholders were informed "inter alia" that "the effect of the passing of the Resolutions will be to enable the Company to pay the divided to its Preference Shareholders, as well as to its Ordinary Shareholders on the Bombay Register, free of all Income Tax." A number of the Preference Shareholders domiciled in the United Kingdom voted at the Extraordinary General Meeting held in London last year for those changes in the constitution of the Company by which the Shareholders domiciled in India have so greatly benefited. (5) The deduction from their dividends of the Indian Income Tax will press very heavily on the Preference Shareholders of the Company domiciled in the United Kingdom who have already to bear the deduction of the English Income Tax of 25 per cent. from their dividends. These Preference Shareholders, who hold about one-quarter of the Preference Shares, would thus have imposed upon them the burden of double Income Tax deductions payable out of their own pockets, and be placed in a worse position in this respect than any others of the Company's Shareholders.

It therefore appears to the Directors that there are reasons of weight why the Ordinary Shareholders should be willing to consent to the continuance of the payment of the Company's Preference Dividends free of Indian Income Tax, and should vote for the Resolution giving legal authority to the Directors to continue that course. In placing their views before the Shareholders regarding this matter the Directors do not, needless to say, desire to bring any pressure whatever upon any Shareholder to adopt those views contrary to his own wishes. They regard them, however, as worthy of careful consideration, but, with this expression of their opinion they leave the matter, of course, entirely to the decision of the Shareholders.

The Chairman then moved the following resolution :

"That Article 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting after the figure and words '6 per cent. per annum' in line 4 thereof, the words 'free of Indian Income Tax.'"

DR. SUKHIA'S RIDER.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the following rider be added : "If and so long only as the dividends from time to time declared on the ordinary shares of the Company are declared free of Indian Income Tax".

It was accepted and the resolution with the rider was passed unanimously.

TAPE QUOTATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now well known that for some time past considerable attention is paid to the Share Market, by a vast number of people, and looking to the prosperity of many of the industrial concerns, it is not improbable, that interest in this market will not diminish in the future. It is therefore but meet that progress in the direction of increased facility to customers should also go apace in "Urbs Prima in Indis."

The introduction of "the Tape" can be very advantageously taken up by our enterprising Telephone Company. To explain what is "the Tape" and what a useful part it plays in London, allow me to quote a few lines from Cordingly :—

"Fluctuations in the prices of securities, and the exact hour and minute at which each alteration takes place, are recorded on the "tape" of the Exchange Telegraph Company's instruments. These are the quotations which are familiarly known (there) as "Tape Prices." They are collected in this way: the Exchange Company has several assistants in the "House," who during business hours, are continually asking quotations from jobber to jobber, and notifying any variation in their prices. As soon as an alteration takes place, the assistants at once report it to the central station from whence by an ingenious mechanical contrivance, it is simultaneously transmitted to, and recorded on the tape of the instruments of all subscribers."

The advantages of such a Tape in Bombay, are quite obvious. Besides, the existence of this facility will greatly help in doing away with the necessity of closing the gates of the share-bazar, against its own customers.

Trusting you will kindly find space in your very valuable paper, for the above lines.—Yours, etc.

C. H. P.

Bombay, July 26.

Telephone No. 3642. Telegrams:—"Chemicolor," Bombay

K. H. KABBUR & Co.,

Colours and Chemicals,

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Also at 30, Brown Street, Manchester.

Standard Qualities, Original Packings, Prompt Deliveries.

Direct Blues (giving Sky Blue with 1%)
Turkey Red powder.
Benzo Purpuring.
Basic Magenta.

Direct Browrs.
(Ciba) Yellow.
Acid Scarlet.
Orange II.
Victoria Blue B.

SULPHUR :—BLACK, KHAKI, CONGO RED—and a range of Acid, Basic, Sulphur and direct Colours and Chemicals used in textile industries. A majority in half and one pound tins under labels of Manufacturers such as Berlin, Bayer, Meister, etc.

Enquiries solicited. Quotations on application

BANKS.

Nominal & Amount Paid up.	Par-value	D. V. Pat.	Last Sale.	Quotation. Buy. Sell.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			
Allahabad Bank —	100	Jan.-July	16	
Alliance Bk. —	100	Jan.-Aug.	19½	
Bk. of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	19½	
Bank of Bombay —	500	—	19½	
Bank of Bengal —	500	Jan.-July	19½	
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-Aug.	1½	
Bank of Madras —	500	do.	12½	
Centra. Bk. Rs. 55 —	50	—	2½	
Central Co-Op. Bk. —	50	—	2½	
Standard Bk. { Pd. up 100	100	Jan.-July	11	
Standard Bk. { Pd. up 50	100	do.	Nil.	
MADHAVBAGH LTD.	5	2%	Oct.-April.	16½
Chartered Bank —	20	Mirzan	21½	
Eastern Bank Ltd. —	5½			
Mercantile Bk. { £ 12½ A —	£.	—	19½	
£ 12½ B —	£.	—	19½	
Hongkong & Shang..	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	13½	
National Bank Ltd.	£20	Sept.-Mar.	1½	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	1 20
Belimari Cotton —	100	—		
Bombay Cotton —	500	Nil		
Bombay Dyeing —	500	Mar. Sept.		
Bom. Dyeing —	100	—		
Bradbury Mill —	100	—		
Centu. —	100	Mar.-Sept.	15	
Central India C —	500	May-Nov.	20	
Centralindia F. —	500	May-Nov.	5½	
China —	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	
Colaba Lands Mill —	100	—	6	
Coorla —	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	12	
Crescent —	100	do.	6	
Currimbhoy —	500	Mar.-Sept.	1	
David —	500	do.	1	
Edward Sassoon —	500	May-Nov.	1	
Emperor Edward —	500	—	1	
Fazulbhoy —	500	Jan.-Sept.	2	
Framjee Cowa —	1,000	May.	95	
Globe —	500	Apl.-Oct.	1	
Gold Mohur —	100	—	2	
Indore —	100	—	Nil.	
Jamsetjee —	1,000	do.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 7th Sud of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 6th Sehaval, 1315.
Parsi: 19th of Bhaman, 1286.
Jewish: 7th of Ad, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 12 min.; **Sunset:** 7h. 17min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS,

Prof. A. C. Farren's Public Lecture on "The War of Liberation," Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

Public Meeting to honour memory of late Hon. Jagannath Shankarseth, Madhav Baug, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-50 p.m.

Conference of Leaders, Presidency Association Rooms, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 29.

Special General Meeting, Catholic Library, Cavel Street, 11 a.m.

First General Social Gathering of the Grant Medical College at the St. Xavier's College Hall.

Prof. V. G. Kale's Public Lecture on "University Education," Dadar English School Hall, Dadar, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, July 30.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 9 a.m. the same day.

TUESDAY, July 31.

Benefit Performance in aid of Home Rule League, Baliwala's Grand Theatre.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Repertory Co. playing to-night for the first time in Bombay the American "Crook" Drama, entitled "Within the Law" at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who's Guilty," Series?

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road 7-15 9-0, 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Mr. V. C. Kelkar will speak on "Psychic Autonomy," to-morrow, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the Ram Mohan Ashram, (Prarthana Samaj), Girgaon.

VICTORIA GARDENS,

A Persian gazelle (gazella subgutterosa) has been presented to the Zoological collection of the Gardens by Lieut. R. E. Cheesman.

PEN TALUKA AIKYAWARDAK SAMAJ

The weekly gathering of the Samaj will be held at Chatre's house, near Topiwala's Wadi, Girgaon Back Road, to-morrow, at 5 p.m. (S. T.). All belonging to Pen Taluka, are cordially invited to be present.

FIRST AID CLASS

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League the First Aid Class is conducted by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar every Saturday from 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to 5-30 p.m., at Best and Co.'s, near Gaiwadi, Girgaum.

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pandit Balkrishna Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Karma Yoga."

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

This class held under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society, will meet as usual to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

SHIKSHANONNATI MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, Mr. D. K. Ketkar, editor of "Sudhakar," will deliver a public lecture on "Students' Ideal," in the premises of the Maratha High School, to-morrow, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

NEW SARASWAT UNION.

The fourth annual gathering of the New Saraswat Union will be held to-morrow, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in Laxmibag Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Warde, Vakil, High Court. Members and sympathisers are cordially invited to attend.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION,

A meeting of the above Union will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. A. M. Khan will propose that "Sectarian Universities should be preferred to Modern Universities." Mr. M. C. Chagla will oppose. Mr. Fazul I. Rahimtulla will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, PAREL BRANCH

Under the auspices of this League, there will be a lecture in Marathi, by Mr. W. M. Joshi, on "Workmen's Union," in the League's Library Hall, at Parel, to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.

HOME RULE STUDY CLASS.

Mr. V. M. Joshi will conduct the Home Rule Study Class, to-morrow, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the League at 735, Girgaum Road. The class is open to the public. The subject will be "The Position of the Viceroy in the Congress Scheme."

BOMBAY STUDENT'S BROTHERHOOD,

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. A. C. Farren will give a public lecture on "The War of Liberation," being the second of a series of lectures on "Some Aspects of German History," this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon. The Senior Sunday Class will meet at the same place, to-morrow, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), when Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar will expound Tagore's "Sadhana." The Junior Class will meet at the same time at the headquarters, when Mr. L. S. Bhandare will expound Cowper's "Task: Book VI."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

"THE CIRCUS OF DEATH."

After an interval of about nine months, the management of the New Alexandra Cinema are, by special request, again putting on the screen, from this evening, that magnificent film masterpiece "The Circus of Death." That there is a demand, and a great demand, for subjects of a sensational character; provided that the incidents, however improbable, are treated with conviction and artistic sincerity, is a fact. When this subject was first shown to the public in October of last year, "House Full" notices were up all through the week, and those who witnessed the exhibition of this subject then, will not deny that the film is full of startling sensation, rendered with a plausibility, which lends the realism of everyday life to it. It is considered to be the last word in elaborate sensationalism. Some wonderful pictures, taken on the most lavish scale, give realistic glimpses of the different phases of life in a great circus. The gorgeous equestrian pantomime and the exciting fire scene are also wonderful. But the greatest sensational scene in the play is where a chimpanzee steals a baby from its nursery and climbs with it to the top of a huge chimney, where the huge furnaces are belching forth volumes of smoke, and when the baby is finally rescued by the heroine of the play at the risk of her life. The film will be shown to-night and every evening during the ensuing week at the New Alexandra and we can recommend those who have not seen it before not to let this opportunity of seeing such a masterpiece, go unheeded.

THE EMPIRE.

The long and successful run of the "Who's Guilty?" series will be brought to a close with this week's programme which includes the two final episodes, "The Goad of Jealousy" and "The Shadow of Guilt." It will be sad to have to say farewell to such delightful artistes as Anna Nilson and Tom Moore and it is to be hoped it will be only au revoir and not good-bye as their many Empire admirers will be longing to see them back on the screen in more happy scenarios. In addition to the final "Who's Guilty?" episodes, our old friend Wiffles will appear in his latest comedy, "Wiffles Buys a Periscope." One can imagine the fun Prince will get out of the manipulation of this modern instrument of the Peeping Tom variety. An exceedingly interesting science film will be shown with the art of "Dancing" as its subject. The movements in nature are sometimes too rapid for the naked eye to catch the subtle beauty and gracefulness of their details.

The cinematograph alone is able to place before us the most fugitive of these postures and elusive attitudes when the dancer performs her evolutions or flights she resembles a bird resting for a while on her wings, and then gently alighting on the ground below her nimble feet.

This is a charming spectacle the aesthetic effect of which the cinema camera alone is capable of presenting to the eye, in all its varied and fascinating details.

Next week the popular baby actress, Baby Marie Osbourne, aged four, will occupy the whole of the programme in the latest of her charming plays "Twin Kiddies."

IMPERIAL.

"Always a good show" is justly claimed by the Imperial Cinema, as the programmes offered by this enterprising little show, are always of the highest standard possible. This week an excellent drama featuring Mlle. Robinne is offered. It is beautifully acted, well rendered and is in every way a first-class production.

There is also an excellent Pathe coloured picture on the different head dresses of the people of Brittany, followed by the latest Pathe Gazette. The programme concludes with "Luke Wins Ye Ladye Fair" and extremely funny film by this popular artiste. The show is well worth visiting this week.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

In the new picture bill at the Royal Opera House is a melodramatic film on the same lines as "The Sorrows of Satan." It is called "The Devil's Bondwoman." A young millionaire is the victim of the machinations of a vampire of a woman who is herself madly in love with a mysterious Prince, although she is already married. She succeeds in ruining the hero financially, but not in robbing him of the love of his fiancée, a good woman who believes in him through thick and thin. She runs away with the Prince, and when it is too late, discovers that he is the devil himself. With her disappearance, happiness is restored to the other people in the picture. The situations are made the most of, and the film is certain to appeal to all who like real sensational melodrama. The other items in the new programme will also be found entertaining.

A "DANGEROUS" TRADE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me, through your esteemed paper to mention a curious case put up some few days back before the Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate as it is of general interest.

In this case the accused was a mistry whose business was to line with pencil the limestones for sawing purposes of a building under construction. This was sufficient for the Muncipal Commissioner to drag the poor man under the Municipal Act. into the Police Court. The accused was charged with "carrying on of a trade (?) of stone-cutting without a license" under section 394 of M. Act. Strangely enough this trade or operation of stonecutting is not mentioned in those trades requiring license. But undaunted by this the M. C. seems to have taken the aid of a sub-clause by which any trade or operation which, in the opinion of the Commissioner is dangerous to life, health of property or likely to create nuisance . . . is not to be carried on without a license from the M. C.

Now may I know how this trade (?) of stone-cutting of a building under construction is dangerous to health, life, or property or is a nuisance? If such a trade is to be termed dangerous etc., no trade or operation will be safe from the clutches of the Municipal Act. Certainly this wide discretion vested in M. C. if not brought within reasonable bounds is likely to assume a dangerous aspect to the Bombay Public.—Yours, etc.

K.

Speaking on Thursday at a largely attended Bengalee regiment recruitment meeting presided over by General R. G. Strang, Dr. S. K. Mullick announced that part of the Bengalee battalion that was undergoing training at Karachi left on Wednesday on active service. General Strang and Colonel Boudier made eloquent appeals to young Bengal not to miss the opportunity of fighting side by side with the Allies.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JUDGE IN A LITERARY VEIN.

AN INTERESTIN G JUDGMENT.

Shivappa Erappa v. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

The judgment of the Sessions Judge is very interesting and literary. The facts of the case as stated by the Sessions Judge are as follows:—

"Institutional Religion is at all times apt to engender friction between an Establishment and Non-conformity; and the present case is an illustration of this deplorable tendency. Gangaya and Basaya (witnesses Nos. 2 and 3) stand for the establishment; accused Nos. 1, 4 and 12 represent non-conformity. Gangaya and Basapa claim to be the Gurus of the Hiry Matt of the village of Rottigwad; the Abbots (as it were) of the local Monastery, and impropriators of the local tithes. Accused Nos. 1, 4 and 12 are irregular and intrusive upstarts.

"In the exercise of his sacred office, Gangaya does not appear to have laboured (as the saying is) "with a blessing." Dilapidations have been so serious, that the most that the man's own witnesses can say of the edifice in which he once resided is, that "foundations can still be traced." The endowments of the foundation appear to have been held liable for the debts of the incumbent: the Glebe or Matter land, has been sold by judicial order, bought by members of the community and ultimately bestowed upon a family of a competitive order, which appears in this case in the persons of accused Nos. 1, 4 and 12. Gangaya appears to have opposed all these changes with a stubborn and prolonged resistance. But the newcomers "had sae mony taking arts with great and sma" Frae God's ain priest the people's hearts. They stole awa." The Scottish dialect of Holy Willie's prayer is an exact paraphrase of the Canarese of Gangaya who is constrained to admit that the newcomers have seduced the hearts of the ryots from the Guru of the Hiry Matt and estranged the congregation from the ordained incumbent of the benefice. But this loss of the affections of the vulgar was not the most grievous deprivation to which Gangaya has been obliged to submit; the decision of the Mamlatdar's Court has also gone against him, and he can no longer deny that his right, title and interest in the greater part of the Mutter lands has now devolved upon the rival Ayas.

"But the Mamlatdar's decision did not put a final period to the conflict. All the changes and chances of this mortal life are to the Guru of a Hirry Matt so many occasions to claim a privilege and exact a perquisite: and a death which occurred in the village some six months ago gave rise to a dispute between the two divines for the enjoyment of the resultant emoluments, which is still undecided.

ANOTHER DEATH.

"Matters were in this posture when another death took place in the village. A Talwar woman named Basawa passed away and on the following morning, a party of Talwar grave diggers began to dig a grave in a part of Irsangaya's land indicated to them by Irsangaya himself.

"These preparations no sooner came to the ears of Gangaya, than the venerable prelate felt impelled to enter upon the land of his reverend brother, to interrupt the work to tumble the clods back into the grave and to take his seat himself upon the brink. Five or six of his adherents gathered round him, and all were prepared to prevent the interment at all costs.

"News of these events was not long in reaching the village; and in a short time Irsangaya, accompanied by some of his followers (the present accused) appeared at the edge of the grave and asked Gangaya to state his reasons for interfering with the funeral rites.

"Ignoratio elenchi" is a phenomenon not unfamiliar to all students of controversial theology; and in the present case it is not agreed what were the reasons upon which Gangaya placed his chief reliance. Irsangaya maintains that his reverend brother's orthodoxy was not so intolerant as to be proof against all argument; and he avers that he could then and there have summarised all the arguments necessary for the conviction of his antagonist in the compass of a ten-rupee note. In this averment Irsangaya is borne out by Shidramaya and Tirthaya, by Carriapa and Hampanna and others. Gangaya on the other hand denies that there was in this matter any question of money. He would have me believe that he was actuated by no other motive than a disinterested holy horror of the abomination of burying a non-Lingayat in land which was once in his occupation. Irsangaya's land No. 3 is separated from Gangaya's land No. 6 only by a brook and a boundary mark. But No. 3 is hallowed by the existence in it of two overthrown and uprooted Lingmoodry stones and the still discernable traces of the former Matt; and the ground thus hallowed would be desecrated by the burial of a non-Lingayat in an adjacent area. So Gangaya says.

"But whatever may have been the terms propounded by Gangaya and his party, the proceedings speedily took a course for which well authenticated precedents are only too plentiful. Each party undertook to prove its doctrines orthodox by a postolic blows and knocks; and the sexton's tools took the place of those Shastras which Gangaya (by his own admission) has never conned. It is not easy to avoid quotation from the poet who has described in language of inimitable raciness, an exactly similar incident.

Fra less to mair, it gaed to sticks
Fra words and aiths, to colours and kicks
Any many a fellow gat his licks
Wi' hearty crunt.

"The "crunts" which Irapa received were in fact so hearty that his cranium was completely shattered. Dyama had his head laid open and his ear gashed, apparently with the edge of a mattock; and accused No. 2 and others received small injuries. Terrified by their own triumph, the party which had had the upper hand fled the field, leaving Gangaya and his wounded champions on the ground; and Irangowda made his way at once to lay the first information before the officer in charge of the Police Post at Shirguppy.

"Now it is indubitably natural to assume that a party which leaves two of its antagonists severely hurt and then takes to flight, in the party which is in the wrong. Accordingly the police have taken Gangaya's side and have charged his opponents with forming an unlawful assembly, committing riot, doing murder, and causing hurt with a lethal weapon."

The Sessions Judge in dealing with the evidence further observed "The more untoward consequences of this contention were provoked by the interference of Irangowda. This Irangowda made himself the object of some contempt by his disingenuous sufflings under cross-examination. Between Gangaya and Irangowda there is a clear distinction to be drawn. Gangaya is an obstinate old fanatic and fanatical obstinacy is always apt to be a thorn in the side of Public Authority. Saint Thomas of Canterbury was a thorn in the side of the Government of King Henry II; but he was certainly not a contemptible character. Gangaya also (si Parva Licet Componere Magnis) is not an altogether contemptible character; I do not admire him; but I desire to treat him with becoming respect. For Irangowda I have no respect whatever, and I think it is he who is the real cause of the unhappy issue of this incident. It is certain that Irapa was killed in the riot between these two parties. Now of these witnesses who thus testify, many undoubtedly bear a grudge against the prisoners. I have not at all forgotten that of two of these witnees and those two the chief I have spoken with disparagement or without praise. When sitting appeal I have often heard it said "the judge mistrusts" these witnesses, how can he rest his conviction upon their word." I have often heard this argument but I do not think it sound. When a mind which is evidently mistrustful and reluctant finds itself constrained to kick out of a mass of chaff a grain of two of what it grudgingly allows to be good wheat, it can I think by no means be argued that these grains should have gone with the rest. I am constrained to allow that part of Irangowda's evidence as true. It is by no means because I swallow open-mouthed all the products of Irangowda's invention. Now the defence which the accused tries to make out is an alibi."

APPEAL ADMITTED.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.
Mr. Tuljapurkar appeared for the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

325-16—M B Chothia, Jayantilal Gowrishankar Vakil v Messrs Mulchand Jaykissondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

886-12—Wadia G and Co, Charles Edward Grey v Esmail Haji Habib and ors, Surajmal and Co.

1279-16—Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Baboo widow v Nanchand Khemchand and ors, Jamsetjee R and D.

730-16—Patell and Eze, Messrs Mirzamull Gajanand a firm v Gayaprasad Bhomlal alias Gayaprasad Mithi, Malvi M R and Co.

1365-16—Raghavayya N and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Mangu widow, Dikshit D and P.

1578-16—Mulla and Mulla, Gopinath Jivan Malatre v Luxman Moghaji Nakhwa and ors, Jehangir M and S.

1125-16—Soonderdas and Co, J Pearson and Co a firm v M A Mamsa.

303-16—Motichand and D, The Asian Commercial Assurance Co Ltd v Charu Chandra Mitra, Daphtary F and D.

479-16.—Vachha & Co., Rabeiabai widow v. Bai Jilubai, Ard H D & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

175-15—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Part heard.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co. Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

1016-12—344-12 and 892-15—Mans H M and Co, Jamnadas Vithaldas v Narotam Anandji, 14-6-17.

53-16—Malvi M R and Co, Shankerlal Lilladhar v Messrs Ebji Umersey a firm, 2-7-17.

1359-14—Motichand and D, Dallapora and Patill a firm v Phaichand Jetha, 13-7-17.

280-15—Darbhtary F and D, Karim Mahomed A Kadar v Haji Ahmed Cassum Haji Dossal and anr, 17-7-17.

980-16 and 1325-16—N C Dalal, Cassam Haji Abdulla vSurjisingh Jamassingh, 24-7-17.

651-17—Khambatta and Co, Kering Rupchand and Co a firm v G Bell Murray, 3-7-17.

675-17—Unwalla P and Papa, Runchoddas Velji and Co a firm v Miya Hoosein Yarkhan, J order 6-7-17.

1300-16—Crawford B and Co, Messrs Nagindas Hargovandas and Co a firm v The B B and C I Railway Company, Hiralal and Co, 17-7-17.

728-17—Merwanji K and Co, Sukhanand Gurumukhrai v Papamal Chunilal a firm, J order 17-7-17.

741-13—Captain and Vaidya, Bibi Shah Jehan Begam v Essack Sulleman Patkar, Payne and Co, 23-7-17.

533-7—Motichand and D, Kessowji Hirji v Tokersey Velji, Kharas and Co, 24-7-17.

C C 1404-15—Edgelow G W and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Raghowji Purshotam, Hiralal and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Motichand and D, 26-7-17.

439-17—Captain and V, Shambhulal Tulsidas v Tulsidas Jugjiwandas, Bhai K & Gir, 26-7-17.

1123-16—Madhowji K and Ch, Nityanand Meghman v Gendalal Fulchand a firm, Captain and V, 26-7-17.

O S 692-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Maneckbai v Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and Lalji, 10-7-17.

O S 716-17—Bhai K and Gir, Carson Hira and ors v Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Jehangir and Seervai, 16-7-17.

O S 727-17—Khandvalla and Co, Manilal Harichand v Narsang Visrang, 17-7-17.

List B (Counsel).

In Re G and Wards Act VIII of 1890—Manecklal and Co, In Re Halimabai Abdul Rahim and anr minors v Abdul Razak Abdul Rahim petitioner, Patell and Ezekiel, Notice 14-7-17.

In Re G and Wards Act VIII of 1890—Forbes and Co, In Re Rustomji Dinshawji Vazir and ors minors v Dinbai widow petitioner, Patell and Ezekiel, Notice 16-7-17.

558-03—Rustomji and Gin, Jamnabai widow v Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Mulla and Mulla, 8-5-17.

T and J In Re Petition for L A of the Estate and Effects of Dinshaji Nanabhoy Vazir deceased, Patell and Ezekiel, Dinbai widow petitioner v Dossibai and anr Beneficiaries, Forbes and Co, 16-7-17.

1204-13—D J Mantri, Bai Kamla Kom Ganpat v Bapurao Doulatrao Salunke and ors, Jehangir S M and H, 17-7-17.

1211-16—Khanderao L and M, Balchand Oogarchand a firm v Gopikisson Madan Gopal, Wadia G and Co, 24-7-17.

231-17—Ardesir H D and Co, Haridas Rewji v Messrs Dhokalmal Ganeshilal a firm, Motichand and D, 24-7-17.

419-17—Little and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Dewji and ors, Tyabji D and Co, 24-7-17.

542-17—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Dada Muse Vali a firm, Soonderdas and Co, 24-7-17.

429-17—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Byramshaw Burjorji and Dossabhoy a firm v Rampersad Motichand, Payne and Co, 25-7-17.

S 512-17—Kanga and Sayani, Ebrahimbhai Doesa v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, 28-5-17.

O S 738-17—Mulji and Tha, Morarji Lalji v Morarji M Kamdar, Madhowji K and Ch, 19-7-17.

In Re Indian Cos Act VII of 1913—Bhai K and Gir, In Re the Pioneer Bank Ltd (in liquidation) v S B Billimoria official liquidator, Parties concerned, Petition for hearing.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

941-14—Payne and Co, Hurdwar Kishorilal v Lukhmanji Ebrahimji, Jehangir G and B, Part heard.

PRAG MAHAL FIRE,

SWEEPERS CONVICTED OF THEFT OF EMBROIDERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Chapman charged Kala Rama, Hurkibai and Divalibai, sweepers, with theft of embroidery valued at Rs. 127, belonging to a lady residing on the second floor of the Prag Mahal at Dhobi Talao. The accused, whilst sweeping the place after the recent fire, picked up the half-burnt articles.

The accused were convicted. The first was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10; the second to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5 and the third to a day's simple imprisonment.

THEFT FROM COLABA WAR HOSPITAL

A FORMER SERVANT CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Francis David, an Indian Christian, with theft of a pair of shoes and a leather belt, valued at Rs. 6, belonging to Assistant Surgeon C. Mahoney, from his quarters at the War Hospital, Colaba, and of clothes, etc., valued at Rs. 10-8-0, belonging some to Assistant Surgeon Mahoney and some to Assistant Surgeon Oliver.

The accused was formerly a servant in the quarters. He was convicted, and as he had a previous conviction, he was sentenced to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

OPIUM PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Dwyer charged one Aminbai and one Din Mahomed Sheikh Mahomed, with possessing two tolas of opium each, without a license. Both the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 3 and the second, who had a previous conviction, to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM A STAB WOUND.

SEQUEL TO A DRINKING BOUT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, the adjourned inquest touching the death of Kasim Kadir, a Mahomedan, aged about 25 years. Inspector Carter led the evidence. Nasirali Dinmahomed, who is alleged to have stabbed the deceased, was present.

It is alleged that on the 3rd instant the deceased, his brother Bashir and Nasirali went to a toddy shop, where after taking some toddy Bashir left. The deceased and Nasirali then went towards Agripada, where it is further alleged, Nasirali stabbed the deceased and ran away. The deceased was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries on the 19th instant. Nasirali was arrested.

The jury returned a verdict of death from gangrene of the lung and septicemia, the result of a knife wound inflicted by Nasirali.

DOCK LABOURER'S FATAL MISADVENTURE.

JURY ON WANT OF PROPER SUPERVISION.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Hasan Sheikh Ahmed, a dock labourer, aged about 25 years. It appeared that the deceased and another labourer were standing on a plank on a stanchion outside a ship in the Prince's Dock on Thursday and were working, when the supporting rope snapped and both fell into the water. The deceased was drowned.

The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning, the deceased having been thrown into the dock by the breaking of the rope supporting the staging on which he had been working. The jurors were of opinion that such occurrences were too frequent in Bombay and that proper supervision should be provided to protect ignorant workmen.

DHARWAR MURDER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

In the Dharwar Murder Case, in which a few days ago the High Court held they had no power to review their judgment, and suspended the execution of the sentence—one important point seems not to have been pressed on the attention of the Court—and yet it is one which requires very serious consideration.

According to the report of the case, "District Magistrate had the letter," "the accused could not get it," "the letter was not produced in Court, nor a copy of it given to the accused."

Times without number, the High Courts in India have said that the only object of a prosecution is to secure justice and that the Crown is never to betray any anxiety to secure a conviction.

The District Magistrate as the head of the District, as the chief of the magistrates, and as the authority who at law is empowered to withdraw prosecutions, could not have failed to see the importance of the letter—which has created a stir. Was he or was he not aware of the existence of the letter? Should its existence have been brought to his notice? Did he place the letter in the hands of the prosecuting officers? If not why not? These are questions, which require full and independent investigation. People are crying for separation of judicial and executive functions, and this case will surely throw some light on the questions.—Yours etc.

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, July 25.

The total sum received by way of subscriptions to the Central Imperial Indian Relief Fund from the date of its inception up to 30th June, 1917, was Rs. 1,26,74,000. Interest upon the sums placed at fixed deposit amounted to about Rs. 6,32,000 bringing the total income of central fund up to Rs. 1,33,06,000. The expenditure up to same date amounted to Rs. 70 53 000.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

GRAIN COMPENSATION TO LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES.

At a special meeting, held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Meyer Nissim, the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation considered the Sub-Committee's report regarding the question of payment of grain compensation allowance to low-paid employees of the Municipality. The Sub-Committee in the course of their report stated:

"We beg to recommend, after careful consideration, that grain compensation allowance be granted for a period of twelve months from 1st March, 1917, at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem to municipal employees whose pay is Rs. 16 and under and at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem to those whose pay exceeds Rs. 16, but does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem and who do not receive any local allowance. This arrangement may, however, be sanctioned subject to the understanding that if there is a reduction in the prices of staple food-grain within the period of twelve months, the payment of the allowance will be discontinued from the date, Government discontinue it in respect of their employees. If the Standing Committee and the Corporation approve of the proposal, the total expeuditure for twelve months will amount to Rs. 2.15.568. Out of this Rs. 2,14,038 required for payment to the staff paid from revenue may be met, as proposed by the Commissioner, from Surplus Cash Balance, the remaining Rs. 1.530 in respect of the Loan Works Staff being debited to the grants out of which the salaries of the employees are met."

DR. SUKHIA'S DISSENT.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, in the course of a minute, said:

"I regret I cannot see my way to agree with the recommendations of the majority of the Committee, which has failed to understand the undesirability of such and so frequent unreasonable demands of the municipal employees at the instance of certain wire pullers in the municipal service. Has the Committee at all ascertained whether the Government have during the last triennium—the war period—or long before that, revised the pay of their employees?

"If it is thought fair, just and reasonable to give some grain compensation allowance to those employees whose pay has not been revised during the last triennium, i.e., actually during the war period and who are really low-paid under and up to Rs. 16, the Committee may do so. However if the Committee desire to extend their benevolence at the cost of the general public who are truly great sufferers in all directions and who have to pay a very high incidence of taxation of Rs. 12-9-6 per head of population, it may do so proportionately with regard to those whose pay has or has not been revised during the last triennium and whose pay is Rs. 16 and under. I would suggest the opening of grain shops at the cost of the Municipality to enable their employees to obtain grain at reduced prices."

Mr. A. H. Whyte moved that the Sub-Committee's report be adopted and be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the grant asked for, be granted.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the proposition.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved as an amendment that the Sub-Committee's report be recorded; that in the opinion of the Committee no case had been made out either by the Sub-Committee or the Commissioner for the granting of allowance to those municipal employees whose pay had been recently revised during the last triennial, the actual war period; that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it was desirable and feasible to open municipal shops for sale of such grain as was used by the lower classes of people to enable at least such municipal employees as drew salaries up to Rs. 30 and whose pay had not been revised during the last triennial, to obtain therefrom grain at reduced prices, prices lower than those prevailing in the market; and that the Commissioner be requested to submit proposals with an estimate of the expenses thereof.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder, and the original proposition was carried.

QUARREL OVER "HOME RULE."

CONTRETEMPS IN A BAR

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, one Dinsha N. Dalal appeared in answer to a charge of voluntarily causing hurt, preferred against him by Kaikhushru J. Davar and Sorabji R. Ghaswala. Mr. M. K. Azad appeared for the complainants, and Mr. K. F. Nariman for the accused.

The complainants alleged that about 9 p.m. on the 30th June they were talking at a bar at Dhobi Talao with some friends on the subject of Home Rule, and on their expressing their opinion against Home Rule, the accused, who was seated there, got annoyed and said the Indians were entitled to have Home Rule. The complainants requested him not to interfere as they did not know him and they were talking to their friends. The complainants further alleged that the accused thereupon got excited and began to abuse them in the most filthy language, and on their remonstrating, he threw a soda water bottle at them. They were injured and they complained to a Police sepoy who took them to the G. T. Hospital, where their injuries were dressed.

ACCUSED EXPRESSES REGRET.

On the case being called on, Mr. Azad said the parties had come to a settlement. The accused had expressed his regret for his conduct and undertaken to pay Rs. 10 to be sent to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

A note was taken to this effect and the case was marked compounded.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MORE TRAINING COLLEGES.

MR. C. V. MEHTA'S PROPOSITION CARRIED.

ECONOMY IN POLICE EXPENDITURE.

GOVERNMENT ENQUIRIES TO BE PLACED ON TABLE.

COUNCIL ADJOUNS SINE DIE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 27.

With over two dozen resolutions on matters of general public interest still on the agenda paper, the Poona sessions of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, came to an unexpected conclusion this afternoon. Speculation was rife among certain members as to the probable number of days that would still be required to finish off the business, when the unexpected announcement came from his Excellency the President that, in deference to the wishes of some hon. members who had urgent engagements during the next two days, it had been decided to adjourn the Council at 4-30 p.m. in the afternoon, and all unfinished portions on the agenda were to stand over till the next sessions whenever that might be.

The urgent engagement referred to is the meeting of the Local Self-Government Conference which begins its sittings to-day at the Kirloskar Theatre, in the City under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.

As regards to-day's proceedings two important matters were discussed, one on the necessity of more primary training colleges in the Presidency, and another on the question of economy in Police expenditure. As to the former an amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta asking for additional accommodation in existing colleges and the establishment of new ones wherever possible, was accepted. On Mr. Patel's resolution asking for an inquiry by a committee or otherwise, into the working of the Police Department, there was considerable discussion. The Government eventually accepted a modified resolution recommending the Government to lay on the table as soon as possible a memorandum showing the results of enquiries now being made in the Police expenditure in the Presidency.

The Bombay Legislative Council again resumed its sittings this forenoon, his Excellency the Governor presiding.

Further discussion on Mr. Patel's resolution recommending that steps should be taken to have at least one special Training College for primary school teachers and mistresses be established in the City of Bombay at an early date was continued.

Principal Paranjpe said this was not a family affair between the City of Bombay and the Government. A greater number of trained teachers was absolutely essential throughout the presidency. He therefore supported the amendment moved by Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta on Thursday evening recommending that such colleges be established wherever possible and the present accommodation be increased. Mr. Paranjpe appealed to the mover to withdraw his resolution in favour of Mr. Chunilal's amendment.

MD. JAFFER'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer moved another amendment adding to the wording of the original motion that adequate provision be made for turning out trained Urdu teachers by starting a separate Urdu training college. Mr. Jaffer said that the importance of having trained teachers in their schools was admitted on all hands. The Mahomedan community was backward in education, and if progress was to be made Urdu schools must be provided with trained teachers.

Mr. Pratt said that the provision for a training college would be desirable from the point of view of the mofussil. Bombay men at present undergoing training in the mofussil would be less and mofussil men would be able to get training in larger numbers. He was surprised that Mr. Mehta on behalf of the Bombay Corporation should be dissatisfied with the standard in the mofussil. In view of the enormous resources of Bombay City it was possible for the standard in the Bombay training school to be better.

Mr. G. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, said that the reference which has been made by Mr. Patel to the object of the grant of two lakhs and sixty thousand by the Government of India was wrong. It was not exclusively made for creating new training colleges, but also for the improvement of pay of teachers, etc. His department had now a proposal ready on the subject which would be submitted to the Government soon. The Government of India had now raised the whole question of the training of primary school teachers and the Bombay Government and the Educational Department were fully conscious of the subject and would do their best. But at present, there was the difficulty of staff, building and finances.

Sir M. B. Chaubal said that he was prepared to accept the amendment proposed by Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta. In fact, the suggestions made in that amendment were actually engaging the attention of Government.

MR. MEHTA'S PROPOSITION CARRIED.

Mr. Patel accepted Mr. Chunilal's amendment, the second amendment proposed by Mr. Jaffer Haroon having been lost by a large majority. Mr. Chunilal's proposition was carried as a substantive resolution.

ENQUIRY INTO WORKING OF POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. J. Patel then obtained priority to move the following resolution:—This Council recommends that an enquiry be made by the appointment of a committee or otherwise into the working of the Police Department since its reorganisation and report on the propriety and necessity of the existing establishment and of redistribution of areas.

Mr. Patel said that the Bombay Government began giving effect to reforms proposed in the port of the Police Commission appointed by Lord Curzon's Government in or about 1908. Since then they were having year after year proposals from officers in charge of districts, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Police Commissioner of Bombay. The Government were too ready to meet these proposals. This treatment, although extraordinary, was good. But the question was whether Government should go on spending money on lines now persued without further investigations simply for the reason that the reorganisation scheme had not had a fair trial. If the Government was of opinion that the ideal had been well settled upon, and it must be carried through without a halt, such opinion, Mr. Patel submitted was not entitled to any respect.

FAILURE OF REORGANISATION SCHEME.

It was proved that the working of the scheme for the past eight or nine years, had failed to give satisfaction, and the scheme had not been felt in the interior parts of the Presidency or by the people generally. This statement had the support not only of non-officials only, but of officials also. The Hon. Mr. Lawrence in his last divisional Police report, had said that it must be recognised that the cost of the Police Force has increased enormously under the Police Reorganisation scheme, and it was time to scrutinize that scheme once more, and to ascertain whether some urgent reforms cannot be financed by pruning superfluity in other directions. Similarly the Hon. Mr. Pratt in his report said that no district magistrates, who have served in any of the criminal districts of Sind, can fail to be struck by the contrast by some of the Gujrat Talukas where the touring officer will, from beginning to end of his tour, find nothing in any village he visits of crimes or criminals. There seems to be some reason for believing that it may be possible to get a considerable increase of efficiency without any extra cost by readjusting in the light of our subsequent experience of the distribution settled at the time of last reorganisation.

Continuing, Mr. Patel said that the total number of cognizable offences had not, in spite of the huge expenditure and wholesale reorganisation, decreased. He was of opinion that undue importance should not be attached to the report of the Police Commission as the recommendations contained therein had been in actual working found to be defective, and the time had come when the Government should institute an enquiry through a committee into the working of the Police Department since its reorganisation.

Mr. Sathe, in supporting the resolution, said that it was made clear by the reports of the Divisional Commissioners on the Police Administration that there had been no greater efficiency by reason of increase in force.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Kamat, in further supporting the resolution, said that the non-officials were at a disadvantage in having to speak from statistics, etc., and not from first-hand knowledge and direct observation. He quoted figures to show that in the City of Bombay, though the total strength of the Police had increased from 2,832 in 1913 to 2,998 in 1915, the percentage of the recovery of stolen property, which was 52 per cent. in 1910, had come down to 36 per cent. in 1915.

COL. JACKSON'S COMPLAINT.

Colonel Jackson, Inspector-General of Prisons, said that he would like to address a few words from the point of view of the working of his department. Much of the expenditure with which the Police was saddled should have been put down to his department. As guards of prisons alone, he had a large number of men and the expenses incurred on their behalf were put down as Police charges. Then again, supposing a thousand prisoners had to be removed from one station in India to another, it was the Police who had to furnish a guard, and the charge for this, instead of being put down to his department, was included in Police charges. In regard to the suggestion that the Police were not recovering stolen properties in proportion, he said when they had a criminal population among them, 90 per cent. of whom consisted of men from different parts of the country, that was not always possible. The Bombay Police were doing work which no other Police in any civilised country could be expected to do.

FURTHER NON-OFFICIAL SUPPORT.

Mr. Harichandrai Vishindas, in supporting the motion, said that the time had come for overhauling the whole question.

SIND UNDER-POLICED.

The Hon. Mr. Lawrence said that the Sind was under-policed at present and he was preparing proposals to be submitted to the Government in due course. He hoped that they would receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government.

"VOTE OF CENSURE ON POLICE ADMINISTRATION."

The Hon. Mr. Pratt said that Mr. Patel moved a resolution yesterday which was a vote of censure on the Administration of the province and the resolution was lost. To-day he was moving a resolution which amounted to a vote of censure on the Police Administration of the Presidency. He said remarkably little in support of this vote of censure. One would have expected, continued Mr. Pratt, something more than mere statistics. One remarkable statement that was made, was, that there was not enough crime to keep so much Police Force employed. That was a novel argument. Absence of crime showed the vigilance of the Police and the grip they had over the criminals, and was not a justification for reducing their numbers. Mr. Patel had said that the total Police expenditure had nearly doubled during the past ten years. Mr. Pratt quoted figures to show that was far from the case. Continuing he said that the ordinary Police sepoy did not even get a living wage. Sepoys in native regiments got better pay, rations and fuel and were better off. What Mr. Patel asked for was a reconsideration of all the main principles of the Police Commission's recommendations which were being followed. There was no official opinion against the main principles of the Commission's report as has been suggested by Mr. Patel. What he and other Divisional Commissioners were asking for was merely reconsideration of certain details.

INCREASE IN POLICE FORCE SUGGESTED.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta thought that Mr. Patel's resolution, as he understood it, did not merely ask for decrease in force, but suggested an increase also whenever it was found necessary. The public of Bombay as well as the Municipality felt that sufficient expenditure was not incurred on the Police Department of the City and thought that an increase in Force, and improvement of their status and efficiency, were necessary.

PRESENT FORCE NOT ADEQUATE.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji supported Mr. Chunilal's plea for more Police Force for Bombay City. In his opinion the present Force was not adequate, and in many localities policemen on duty were very few and quite insufficient.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna was at one with the two previous speakers in asking for increased Police Force in the City. He objected to the resolution and asked whether there was anybody in the Council who would voluntarily consent to the reduction of Police Force in their locality or the districts.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas also pleaded for increased Police Force in Salsette and said that the reply given by the Government to the interpellation of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji on the strength of the Police in certain parts of Salsette led him to believe that those localities were considerably under-policed.

AN OVER-POLICED TOWN.

The Hon. Mr. Desai supported the resolution and in reply to Mr. Sethna's challenge, said that a certain town in Bijapur District where he came from was over-policed under the reorganisation scheme. A Sub-Inspector was appointed in that town and there were only three crimes in the locality for the whole year.

A BONA-FIDE REQUEST.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi in giving his approval to the resolution, said that he took serious objection to the statement made by Mr. Pratt that the resolution was a vote of censure on the Police Department. That was a dangerous doctrine to proceed upon. The non-official members have been bringing forward such resolutions with the best of motives and the present request was a bona-fide one.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON "VOTE OF CENSURE."

His Excellency the President at this stage said that the expression "vote of censure" was first mentioned by him yesterday while speaking on a previous resolution moved by Mr. Patel. His Excellency did consider such resolutions distinctly as a vote of censure. If they wanted to move resolutions of that kind it should be moved with regard to a particular matter and not on the general administration of a department.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Teckchand Udhavdas continuing the debate opposed the resolution and said that no case had been made out in its support, and no purpose would be served by the appointment of such a Committee.

MR. CURTIS' SUGGESTION.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis speaking on behalf of the Government said that it had been a great personal satisfaction for him to hear a good deal of criticism on police expenditure. He was at one time on the side of such economists, but since he had learned something of the working of the police department his view had changed. Police expenditure had only increased in proportion to the increase in the prosperity of the country. After comparing police expenditure in 1907-08 with last year he said that leaving out certain extraordinary and special expenditure the proportion of money spent on the Police had, as a matter of fact, gone down. He was of opinion that various instances of extravagance set out by individual members could be rectified by putting the matter before the Government. It might be that there were too many members of the police force in particular localities; and if the matter was brought to notice, alteration could be made. The Inspector-General of Police would, no doubt, arrange such alterations if he thought it advisable. Mr. Curtis continuing maintained that Police charges were not greater when spread over a larger area. Economies have been effected wherever possible, and should the Hon. members bring to the notice of the Government other instances, where they thought reduction in expenditure possible, the matter would receive attention. He thought there was no need for the proposed committee. If Mr. Patel would accept an amendment to his resolution recommending the Government to lay on the table as soon as possible a memorandum showing the results of enquiries now being made into Police expenditure, the Government would be prepared to accept the amendment.

Mr. Patel in consenting to the amendment said that it was a matter of great regret to him that his yesterday's resolution was regarded by his Excellency as a vote of censure on the Government. He assured the Council that nothing had been further from his thoughts than bringing a resolution of a vote of censure on the Government.

"A RED RAG TO A BULL."

His Excellency in winding up the debate said:—I think that the feeling amongst most Hon. members would be a feeling of sincere pity for the unfortunate member who takes charge of this Department. To the Hon. Mr. Kamat, the word "Police" is what a red rag is to a bull, while others press for increased expenditure. My Hon. colleagues has to try to please both. I assure the Hon. members that my Hon colleagues is going into the question of reducing police expenditure if possible without undoing the work of the reorganisation scheme. We have complete confidence in the Inspector-General. I know from personal interviews that he is keenly interested in the subordinate ranks of the police and he is doing his best to help them on under none too easy circumstances.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Curtis and accepted by Mr Patel was then put to vote and carried. At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

QUALIFICATION FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

On resuming after lunch, Principal Paranjpye withdrew his resolution recommending that the Matriculation examination of the Pombay University may be recognised as a qualification for Government service, in view of the fact that a joint board of the Pombay University and the Government have been appointed to consider the question of the Matriculation and Final examinations.

WATER POWER SITES.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole then moved:—

This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to call upon all Revenue, Public Works, Forest and Irrigation officers of the Government to submit a report as regards existing and probable water power sites in the Bombay Presidency, giving their localities, extent, duration and capabilities, etc., and to publish these reports when received after a review of them by expert officers of Government, the reports being based on observation and upon records in Government files.

In support of the resolution, Dewan Bahadur Godbole said that this was an important matter. He merely asked that certain officers of Government from their personal knowledge and records do compile a memo. of the water-falls at present available or that could be made available for use. There was no extra expenditure involved in his suggestion. He referred to the success of the Tata Hydro-Electric scheme, the newly projected Andhra Valley scheme, and the water-fall in Belgaum which, Mr. Godbole said, was taken advantage of by a Bombay European firm for running a spinning and weaving mill. Wherever water power existed, and wherever there was a possibility of its existence, such places should be made known to industrialists.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael said that the Government would be prepared to ask its officers to investigate the cases given by Mr. Godbole and any other which came under their observation and such information would be collected and put on record. The resolution was passed.

His Excellency the Governor at this stage said that he had received requests from several hon. members stating that they had other urgent engagements during the next two days and would be glad if he would adjourn the Council session, and postpone all unfinished business till the next meeting of the Council, whenever that might be. Continuing, his Excellency said he would like to inform the hon. members that the Government was perfectly willing to sit on and it was only in deference to the requests of the hon. members that he was prepared to accede to their wishes. His Excellency, therefore, proposed to adjourn the Council at 4-30 p.m. and that all resolutions which were not finished then should be adjourned till the next session of the Council adjourning *sine die*.

RESOLUTION ON MODI SCRIPT.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye then moved the resolution on Modi Script.

Discussion was not continued further the Council adjourning *sine die*.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

MEETING AT BHULESHWAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund a public meeting was held at Lalbaug in Bhuleshwar under the presidentship of Muni Shri Kantivijaya. Muni Shri Vallabhvijayaji, Ridhimuniji, Messrs. S. H. Jabvala, Pradhubhai V. Sharma, and Lallubhai G. Jhaveri addressed the meeting on the general principles of "Humanitarianism." The president made a strong appeal for the funds of the institution, and nearly Rs. 2,000 were subscribed on the spot. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceeding.

G. I. P. STRIKE CONTINUES.

The strike of the employees of the Parel and Matunga workshops of the G. I. P. Railway continued yesterday.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 27-7-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	1,300	2 64,000
War Bonds ..	17,800	9,26,650
Cash Certificates..	18,018-12	16,89,071
	37,116-12	28,79,721

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

ELPHINSTONIANS' TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the past and present Elphinstonians was held last evening in the Library of the Elphinstone College, Mr. A. L. Covernton presiding, with a view to expressing sorrow and passing a resolution of condolence at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

Mr. A. L. Covernton said the meeting had been called in accordance with a very national and laudable desire to emphasise their loss and sorrow at the death of Dadabhai Naoroji and to have a permanent memorial in the college in the shape of a portrait to be hung alongside others. He asked Sir D. E. Wacha to move the first resolution.

Sir D. E. Wacha then moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting of the staff and students, past and present, of Elphinstone College desire to place on record their profound regret at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji who, as the first Indian Professor of his College had heartily devoted himself to the cause of education generally, specially female, and who by his high character, singleness of purpose and sterling patriotism had commanded the universal respect and admiration of his countrymen, during a prolonged career of public usefulness and inspired them with lofty aspirations and ideals for their better moral and material advancement."

DADABHAI'S TWO GREAT IDEALS.

He said Dadabhai, having pursued knowledge under difficulties, appreciated the value of education. He firmly resolved, as soon as he became a Professor of Mathematics in this College, that he should devote his whole time to education, and specially to female education, because he was convinced in those days, as early as 1845, that if nations are to be worthy of themselves they should be worthy of their mothers. Mothers are always the builders of nations. He then started a school for girls and the speaker gave a brief story of the activities of Dadabhai Naoroji. From his very boyhood it was foretold by many eminent persons that he would be a great man and that India would be proud of him. He always placed his ideas before himself and saw that they were realised. He was an original thinker. He always placed two ideals before himself the politics of India by which India could progress and economics of India by which India could prosper and he hoped that these would be realised in the fulness of time.

A MAN OF UNFLINCHING COURAGE.

He was a man of unflinching courage like an old Scotch Covenanter and he always said to others "Never say defeat, the more and more you are defeated, the more you should exert yourselves so that you can succeed at last". Referring to Dadabhai as a Member of Parliament the speaker said he always thought that the Salvation of India lay in the British Parliament in London, the centre of all our hope. The more Indian members entered Parliament the sooner they would get their objects of ambition. Dadabhai was a man of great private and public virtues, who never uttered a slander. He hoped that the portrait which would be hung in the College would be a source of inspiration to all future generations.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji said no other College in India had sent out so many true and good men, but all these Dadabhai was the pioneer of education and every sort of activity. He cordially seconded the resolution.

GREAT ENTHUSIAST FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who supported the resolution, received a great ovation. He said the best memorial to Dadabhai would be that they should emulate Dadabhai's example and work for his ideal, the ideal for which he lived, namely the ideal of self-government. In his old age he was as keen an enthusiast and worker for self government, as in his younger days. He said that all young Indians should work and work until they got self-government, because he believed that by that means the connection of England with India would be permanent (Cheers).

Mr. J. S. Ratnagar further supported the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. B. J. Desai who moved that a copy of the resolution should be communicated to the members of the family of the deceased said Dadabhai was a world man and expressions of sorrow have come from all parts of India. He said without exaggeration that in no other single life was there such a combination of so many virtues which they could well emulate. A country that had produced Dadabhai need never be in despair of its future.

The resolution was further supported by other speakers and was passed.

A MEMORIAL PORTRAIT.

The last resolution was moved by Mrs. J. B. Petit and it ran thus:

"That with a view to cherish the memory of the first Indian Professor of Elphinstone College the meeting resolves to raise a fund, the proceeds of which shall be defrayed for procuring a portrait of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji to be hung in a prominent place in the College."

Mrs. Petit said it was fit that this College in common with the rest of the country should perpetuate the memory of Dadabhai in a proper and fit way.

After it was seconded the resolution was passed and the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair.

NORTH BOMBAY DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Cassinath D. Dhuru a meeting of the members of the North Bombay District Congress Committee was held on Wednesday, at 6.30 p.m. in Joshi Hall, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar, when it expressed its sorrow at the death of Dr. Dadabhoy Nacroji and protested against the recent pronouncement made by Lord Pentland in the Legislative Council of the Madras Presidency and the internment of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Yuvarajah of Mysore before a large gathering performed the opening ceremony of Daly Memorial Hall galore on Wednesday.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent visits habitation of the Mythic Society at Bancalcutta leaving Simla on the 21st.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind, for this week-end:—Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Colonel and Mrs. Kirby, Colonel and Mrs. Hojel, Colonel and Mrs. F. D. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Broomfield, Mr. W. P. Cowie, Mr. H. F. P. Hearson and Mr. J. H. Skelton.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The following persons joined the Indian Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) on the 24th instant:—Messrs. K. N. Kale, S. G. Kulkarni, D. D. Joshi, P. G. Dobake, S. B. Apakar, K. F. Kada, G. V. Devarukhakar, D. M. Mhatre, Drs. C. H. Kantawala, M.R.C.P., S. V. Tembulkar, G. N. Gangana, G. V. Kastur, G. B. Dalavi, Messrs. J. D. Pawar, Paramanand Devaji Bhoir, R. A. Tambe, and D. L. Gavali Kolaba.

The following joined the Indian Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) on the instant:—Messrs. B. R. Master, Narotamdas Maganlal, Attaram Hansaraj, S. B. Shah, P. P. Mehta, Narottamdas Maganlal, Attaram Shankar, Chunilal Lallubhai, S. B. Bhatiajee, M. B. Khandekar, Popatlal Shamaldas, Jagcajivan Sundarji, Punalal Ghelabhai, Kastur Dharmasy, Dattatraya Vishnu Vidvorsa, Kale Bhaskar Dhondo, N. R. Patil, P. R. Sukhatankar, P. T. Naik, J. V. Samant, G. R. Ghaisas, W. C. Ganu, and 35 others.

Messrs. Bhogilal Girdharlal Parikh, Ratilal Harjivandas Trivedi, Ababhai Jamsedji Billimoria, Bai Banoobai M. M. Vesavevala, Messrs. Purshottam Dhunja, Girdharising Patialsingji, V. L. Sangavi, Lakhmidas Mavji Samji; Sivjee Soonderjee, Devchand Chatrabhuj Shah, Mahamed Noormahomed Mojawala, Abdul Karim Ebrahim, Chhotalal Verajdas Dalal, Harkisondas Shivjee Dalal, and Sunderdas M. Mehta. In addition about 25 more members.

QUEEN MARY'S TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Distinguished visitors to Bombay continue to call at the Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers at Byculla and as the work there becomes more highly developed its value grows the more obvious. Among recent visitors to the School are their Highnesses the Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda and H. H. the Nawab of Sachin. The Gaekwar was delighted with the evident care taken for the comfort and assistance of the wounded men and inquired whether the benefits of the school could not be extended to civilians who had been disabled. He decided on the spot to send one of his men from Baroda to take a course of instruction in poultry farming. The Nawab was also highly pleased with what he saw.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, July 28, 1917.

AUTONOMY OF RUSSIAN NATIONALITIES.

The disturbing accounts that are appearing day by day of the condition of affairs in Russia at the present time show clearly that no party of any strength has formulated a definite programme for the future of the country. There appears to have been unanimity about the urgency of the removal of the corrupt regime, but no constructive policy appears to have been prepared beforehand. The result is chaos, and it is difficult to form any reliable estimate of the various forces at work. Once or twice there were signs that, at last, some fixed policy had been agreed upon, but ere many days have passed, a crisis has taken place, and the Government is disorganised. At first the contending parties were prepared to await the decision of the new Government to be elected on the basis of universal suffrage, before declaring definitely for any particular form of government; now the demand is that, immediately a democratic government shall be declared. On the surface there appeared, at first, to be a unanimous determination to prosecute the war with unflinching determination, but the news of the last few days is far from supporting this idea. Certain parties seem to have a vague idea of what they want, but they are urging measures which are far more calculated to destroy those hopes than to fulfil them. Is it possible then, at the present time, to venture on any prophecy of what the future form of government in Russia will be? Unless something very unforeseen and catastrophic happens, at any rate the day of the autocrat is over, and Russia will take her position along with the other free democratic nations of the world. Writers on Russia used to say that Russian revolutionists were great students of French revolutionary literature, but that they believed that a parliament on the lines of the British would best serve the country. The events of the past few months certainly do not tend in that direction, and it is more than probable, for we have also M. Kerensky's word, that the future government of Russia will be more on the lines of the Republic of the United States, a federal republic The urgency of the establishment of a strong government is widely recognised, but it is very clear that certain nationalities in Russia are determined on a measure of Home Rule within the "Empire." How will these demands resolve themselves? Will it be into few large, clearly marked areas containing people of one nationality, each autonomous, or will the future Russia consist of a large number of little republics loosely bound to a central government? The insanity of the latter procedure is already evident in the several little local pseudo-republics that have already been proclaimed, and which are proving a hindrance to the present government. Attention has been fixed on Krondstadt, which has declared its independence, and on the town of Kirsanoff, in the province of Tamboff, which recently declared itself an autonomous republic, though its total population is only ten thousand. The multiplication of such tiny republics would, within a few years, destroy utterly the position of Russia as a great Power. But it is of interest to watch the movements now taking place in favour of granting autonomy to several large areas which are populated with distinct nationalities, with customs, language, and character differing essentially from the typica Russian.

The object of this article is to draw attention to one or two of these movements, without covering the whole question, and the attitude of all the nationalities to it. First, reference must be made to a nationality which has been attracting considerable attention of late in the Russian papers and Government. The Ukraine is the name given to the fertile regions lying on both sides of the Middle Dnieper, without any very definite limits. About 1686 the part on the east side of the Dnieper was ceded to Russia, and at the second partition of Poland the western portion also fell to Russia, and is mostly comprised of the governments of Kieff. The historic Ukraine forms the greater part of what is called Little Russia, which is made up of the governments of Kieff, Tchernigoff, Poltava, and Kharkoff. The National Ukranian Congress that met at Kieff some months ago, declared for a Russian Republic and the autonomy of Ukraina. Later the Congress of Military Delegates of Ukraine decided, in order to avoid the possibility of conflicts, to ask the Provisional Government to proclaim immediately, by Special Act, the principle of national and territorial autonomy for Ukraine, and as a first step to create in the Cabinet a Ministry of Ukraine affairs. In answer to that the Government has appointed the Ukrainate Secretarial General to control local affairs except with regard to the Army for which special Ukranian delegates will be attached to the War Cabinet and the General Staff. This policy was not unanimously agreed upon, for three Ministers resigned as a protest. There seems little doubt but that autonomy will become an established fact in Ukraine.

Finland has also been insistent in her demands for autonomy. The story of her long sufferings under the late Tsar has been told to all the world, and the removal of the censorship has given the people of other nations an insight into the strong courage of these brave people, who have for many years fought a great fight in defence of their liberties which a retrogade government was striving its usmost to destroy. On the outbreak of the war repressive measures were used throughout the country, and they alienated the majority of Finns from Russia, and the Allies. Previously, the Finns had raised no demand for independence, but sought only that under the sceptre of the Tsar they should be permitted to enjoy those political rights which had been theirs from time immemorial, and which had been solemnly confirmed by previous Tsars. Now the Finnish Diet has declared for independence, and though the Provincial Government has vetoed this claim, it is certain that autonomy will be granted.

There is another nationality which has long been demanding. some form of Home Rule. The Letts have long been inclined to revolution, and they played a part in the preparation for the great upheaval. Naturally they are to the forefront in their claim for autonomy, and it was reported from Petrograd some time ago that the Minister of the Interior had appointed a commission in order to reform the administration of the Baltic Provinces and to secure for the Lettish people and Eastlanders Home Rule. The Commission consists of members of the Duma and the representatives of the provinces in question Closely allied to the Letts are the Lithuanians, and any scheme of autonomy for the Letts would of necessity include the Lithuanians, who are a people of high intelligence and culture. Their country has been devastated by much fighting and comprises the provinces of Vilna Grodno, Vitebsk, Mohilev, and Minsk.

A Moldavian movement has also been initiated, and at a recent congress held at Kishineff they demanded autonomy and full recognition of the Moldavian and Rumanian languages, Doubtless the aspirations of the Armenian, Georgian and other smaller nationalities will be ventilated later. There is little space left for anything but a bare reference to the aspirations of stricken Poland. Her history is one of calamity, and she has suffered spoliation by Germany, Russia and Austria. Now she demands autonomy. It was impossible that the measure of self-government promised by Germany should satisfy her, and she had begun to despair of the late Russian Government giving effect to her promises. But the future is bright for her, and already a commission is at work settling old quarrels, and formulating a government for the future. Russian statesmen have a great task before them in dealing with these aspirations of nationalities, and the road will be full of difficulties that can only be overcome by patience, firmness, and sympathy. The sympathies of the entire civilized world are with them in the present hour of crucial crisis, and all will hope for a satisfactory ending of the military deadlock, so that the mind and energy of Russia may be released for the tremendous work of political reform and social reconstruction that awaits her.

THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

Anent our article on State-regulated drink traffic in this country, it may not be uninstructive to say something on the number of shops licensed for liquors and intoxicating drugs. We may state at the outset that the Government of India entertain a peculiar notion about the efficacy of these shops. In their opinion the greater or lesser number of these connotes the greater or lesser consumption of alcohol and other intoxicants! Time out of number for the last half a century the fallacy of this hypothesis has been exploded not only by sociologists and historians of social morals but by committees and commissions. The mere number of shops is no criterion. There may be a hundreds liquor shops vending annually, say, 10 lakhs of gallons of spirits. There may be fifty shops which may sell 15 lakhs of gallons. The fallacy of this kind of argument is so transparent on the face of it to any intelligent person who has given half an hour to the study of the drink traffic, that it is astonishing the Indian Government should still adhere to it. But, it is to be presumed, that like many other administrative and executive fallacies, it never dies. They are all as hard to kill as that very obsolete "system" of Government which the whole country with one voice is now so loudly condemning. However, let us glance at these very statistics of liquor shops. In 1894-95 they numbered 80,521 in all British India. These continued to increase till in 1903-04, the number recorded was 91,323. There was a good deal of just criticism on the Excise policy of the Indian administration, about this time, in the country. There was an Excise Commission, on the recommendation of which the present system is being administered, but with no better improvement in the sobriety of the population. Indeed, the Government is obliged to note "that the consumption per head of the population has not increased in quantities *except in the case of country spirit!*" But the crux of the wisdom or unwisdom of the State policy in respect of its drink traffic *is country spirits.* So that sociologists will clearly understand the admission of the Government in the words we have italicised. Any how, the big discovery which the mountain of the Commission made was, wonderful to relate, the diminution in the number of liquor-shops! Commissions of almost every kind in this country labour and labour after the manner of the mythical mountain which produced the ridiculous mouse. And this diminution of liquor shops was the *mus ridiculus* which the Excise Commission produced. Well, in faithful obedience to the recommendation of that wonderful body, which at the taxpayer's expense went up and down the country, the imperial fiat went forth to the provincial administrations, —poor administrations always in the want of the eternal pence and, therefore, most anxious to realise a "maximum of duty with a minimum of consumption," to reduce the number of liquor shops so as to achieve a miracle! And, *mirabile dictu*, a miracle in this direction has been achieved. For lo! the number which was recorded at 91,323 in 1903-04, went down to 86,758 in 1907-08 and diminished and diminished till it was 48,626 in 1913-14! We will not presently inquire into the mystery of this achievement, whether there was any arithmetical manipulation of shops and shops as a transposition of the older equation. That again is a different story which we fain hope some inquisitive legislator in the Indian Legislative Council would endeavour to get cleared up by an interpellation. Meanwhile let the fact as recorded be accepted.

It may now be asked, how does the Bombay Presidency stand in the number of its grogshops since 1903-04? We give the figures below of each year:—

Number of Liquor Shops, Bombay Presidency.

1903-04	4,219	1909.10	4,927
1904-05	4,242	1910-11	5,125
1905-06	4,627	1911-12	5,353
1906-07	4,685	1912-13	5.602
1907-08	4,830	1913.14	5,588
1908-09	4,699		

So, as far as this Presidency is concerned, the miracle has wrought itself,—no diminution but, on the contrary, an increase in 10 years, compared to 1903-04, of 1,364, equivalent to 32.3 per cent., say, an annual average increase of 3.23! What are the receipts derived from the country spirits during the same period? To put the statistics briefly we exhibit the amounts as under:—

	In Crore Rs.		In Crore Rs.
1903-04	1.03	1912-13	1.79
1907-08	1.41	1913.14	1.86
1911-12	1.74		

Here the practical results of that magniloquent policy of "maximum of revenue" may be seen in their full glory. What is the increase of receipts? 83 lakhs, equivalent to 80.6 per cent.! In other words, it has almost doubled! But they complacently declare that "the revenue has increased owing to the abolition of the out-still system, the gradual introduction of the central distillery system, a closer control over illicit manufacture the restriction of the number of shops and the imposition of the enhanced rates of duty." So far as the first cause is concerned, it may be stated Bombay had outgrown the out-still system many many years ago. And, again, the central distillery system has been in full swing also for years, thanks to the great genius of the Excise Revenue of the late Charles Pritchard! So that these two generic reasons which apply to the growing receipts of the whole country do not apply to the Bombay Presidency. As to the "closer control over illicit manufacture," it raises a smile, seeing that time out of number this stock plea has been trotted out. Let students of the Abkari refer to the annual reports and find out for themselves the correctness of the statement. The ears of the people of the Bombay Presidency have grown deaf owing to the dinning into them of the plea for the last 30 years and more!

Practically, then, as far as Bombay Presidency excise revenue growth is concerned, we have only two reasons to assign: "the restriction of the number of shops" and "the impossition of enhanced rates of duty." But we have already shown that the restriction of the liquor shops is nowhere, on the contrary the number has swelled to the extent of 32 per cent. when all India shows a diminution of 87 per cent.! So that, as a matter of stern fact, we have to fall back on the *only* reason, namely, the imposition of higher duties. That is true. But is it not a remarkable economic phenomenon in the excise policy of the Bombay Government that these many years they have now and again been obliged to mount up the duty higher and higher? Why so? If their policy is to be admitted a success then it may be reasonably asked, where is that control over consumption? Surely, we are entitled to say, that, if the policy had been at all successful then there was no need to screw up the duty now and again. What may be its significance other than we have pointed out, namely, that *even now the policy has failed*, because they are yet increasing and increasing the duty? So here we are constrained to condemn absolutely this policy of maximum of duty and minimum of consumption. Will any one in the Bombay Legislative Council ask for a return of the statement which will show for the last 25 years, say, from 1892, the following:—

(1) Total consumption in proof gallons of country spirits each year;
(2) Total receipts on the said consumption each year; and
(3) The duty imposed on (a) country and (b) toddy spirits prevalent in each year.

When we have this statement before the public we can catch the conscience of those who in season and out of season deafen our ears with this eternal refrain of maximum duty and minimum consumption.

Notes of the Day.

Prohibition of Calcutta Meeting.

We publish in another column the astounding news that the proposed meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall to protest against the Madras internments, at which Sir Rash Behary Ghose was to have presided, has been prohibited. It is one more example of the unconscionable infatuation that rules at the present hour the minds of those who have been entrusted with the task of governing this country. We welcome this monstrous essay in high-handedness, as it ought finally to remove any doubt that may still linger in any quarter that the country is up against nothing less than an organised and desperate negation of constitutionalism on the part of the "men on the spot." If the citizens of the foremost city in India may not meet together for a wholly legal and constitutional purpose in the Town Hall, and under the chairmanship of one of the most distinguished and respected Indians of his generation, we confess it is difficult for us to perceive in such denial anything but a tyrannical misuse of authority. The spirit of the procedure adopted is patently un-British. The question now is whether there can be any temporising with so intolerant a policy. The leaders of the country have got to make up their minds,—and have got to make haste to make up their minds,—lest even such rudiments of constitutional liberty as they have won in fifty years' struggle is irrevocably lost. If such action as that taken by the Bengal Government is allowed to be perpetrated with impunity it can only lead to the thirty years' work of the Indian National Congress being nullified. There is need therefore for the most firm and unbending resistence.

Mr. Tilak's Photograph.

A correspondent writes: "That even petty officials, taking advantage of the present attitude of the Provincial and Indian Governments, are misusing the power invested in them to the extreme, will be evidenced from the following incident reported by the local "Hindvasi," to have taken place in Hyderabad, Sind." It appears that

> Mr. Carter, I.C.S., the Municipal Commissioner of Hyderabad, Sind, one day found a Municipal mukadum who supervised the work of sweepers, and who could not read or write,—wearing a button-photo on his coat. He called him up and asked him whether he knew whose photograph he was wearing. The poor, ignorant mukadum replied that he did not, he had seen a friend wearing it and had got it from him. The Municipal deity thereupon got wroth with the poor man and ordered him to send in his resignation at once, failing which he would be immediately dismissed. The mukadum who has put in twelve years' service, already, had no alternative but to send in his resignation.

The photograph was that of Mr. Tilak. According to our correspondent a good deal of local feeling has been aroused at the gross injustice of sacking a humble man with 12 years' service for doing that which, according to all the laws of God and man, is and should be no offence. Apart from that, one wonders how such officials as the Municipal Commissioner of Hyderabad, Sind, contrive to render themselves so completely destitute of a sense of humour.

Corrupt Practices.

On Wednesday, the Bombay Legislative Council placed on the statute-book an Act that may be expected to ensure greater purity at elections for the mofussil municipalities and local boards—a matter that cannot be too carefully safeguarded in the interest of the growth of representative institutions in the country. Though aimed at securing this laudable object, the Bill, as it was originally drafted in the Secretariat, contained provisions which were either objectionable or ambiguous. At the March meeting of the Council when it was introduced, it was, therefore, subjected to a good deal of drastic criticism. The Select Committee, whose report Mr. Curtis presented to the Council on Wednesday, considered the objections raised by the non-official members and accepted their validity. Thus, a novel provision in the original Bill was that it made a candidate criminally responsible for the acts of his agents, irrespective of his knowledge or ignorance of the acts. This, the non-official members urged, was against the spirit of equity and common law. The Committee accepted this contention and so modified the clause in the Bill as to make the candidate responsible for the acts of his agent only in the case where the acts in question were committed to his knowledge. Another objection, the reasonableness of which the Select Committee accepted, was that the words "any gratification whatever other than legal remuneration" which rendered a person criminally liable for corrupt practice, were too wide and indefinite, and the Committee was induced to substitute the words "money or valuable consideration" for them. As to the objection that was raised by one or two non-official members,—who seemed to labour under a misapprehension as to the real object of the Bill,—with regard to the clause which provided that when a man is convicted of corrupt practice, he should not be allowed to stand as a candidate at a Local Board election or to vote at such elections, the Select Committee did well to stand firm to their position. It is rather unfortunate that the Act does not contain a provision enabling an appeal to the High Court, though, we hope, it will not be long before separate action in this direction is taken.

Sound of Guns and "Silence Zones."

The announcement cabled by Reuter that Mr. Lloyd George awoke at 4 o'clock in the morning to hear the sound of guns on the day the new British offensive began in July, has since been officially contradicted.

Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that, according to a London contemporary, M. Bigourdan, of the Paris Observatory has collected particulars from trustworthy listeners, showing that the sound of the guns has been heard in London, Brighton, and a number of places in France and Switzerland, over 100 miles from the firing-line, the most distant being Mortain, in Normandy, which is at least 180 miles from the nearest guns. M. Bigourdan has placed all the details before the Academy of Sciences, and published them in the "Comptes Rendus." In England the Royal Meteorological Society has investigated the matter, and received reports from members who have distinctly heard the guns in London (in the Temple), Loughton, Eastbourne, and many places in Essex and Kent. One correspondent claimed to have heard the bombardments during the night of May 2-3 from a village on the Chiltern Hills, 200 miles from the nearest point of the firing-line. At the same time the evidence is clear that the firing is inaudible in places in France barely twenty miles behind the line. This is explained, says the writer, by the existence of "silence zones," through which the sound-waves travel too high to be heard on the ground, to which they are "reflected" from the "hydrogen atmosphere" which exists about fifty miles above the earth's surface, and again become audible beyond the "silence zones."

"Lonely Officers."

We no longer hear much of the "lonely officers" who used to beseech ladies to correspond with them; but they seem to be still flourishing in Italy at least. Here is a typical advertisement extracted from an Italian paper by the London correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette":

> Five distinguished young officers, free in heart and soul from all that is not a radiant ideal of glory and victory, needing the affectionate sentiment of a dear person to whom they can direct their gentle thoughts, wish to correspond with delicate female souls.—Write: Sub-Lieut. Enrico Giordano, 115 Infantry, 2 Company, War Zone.

The Italian advertisers, as the correspondent points out, are much more eloquent than ours,—perhaps because the rates are lower,—and they give their names and addresses.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES NEAR AILLES.

RUSSIAN ARMY TRAITORS BLOWN TO PIECES.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES NEAR AILLES.

VIOLENT ATTACKS REPULSED.

ENEMY TRENCHES NORTH OF AUBERVILLE CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 27.

A French communiqué says, the Germans were very nervous at night. They resumed the attack obstinately last evening on a front of three kilometres from the region east of Hurtebise to the region south of Labovelle. The enemy, although he threw large forces into the action was only able to penetrate after incredible efforts and very high losses some elements of our first line south of Ailles.

Our fire smashed repeated assaults at the Hurtebise farm and further south. After intense bombardment the Germans rapidly and violently attacked Monthaut in the Champagne. The fight lasted all night, but the gallantry of our troops prevented the enemy from advancing.

On the contrary, during a successful operation north of Auberville we entered the unoccupied German trenches and continuing the advance engaged in a lively fight inflicting appreciable losses on the enemy. Reciprocal cannonading continues violently on the left bank of the Meuse.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT ON HURTEBISE PLATEAU.

ENEMY INFANTRY ADVANCE CHECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 27.

Last night's French communiqué said:—Fighting, accompanied by intense bombardment on the Hurtebise plateau south of Ailles, continued throughout the day, but the enemy did not make the slightest progress. We recovered ground at several points which we had lost during the night.

Unsuccessful enemy attacks in the Champagne were followed by violent bombardment which extended from Mont Blond on the left to the neighbourhood of Casque on the right. Our artillery vigorously replied and prevented the infantry from advancing.

Artillery was very active on both the banks of the Guise.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE BEATEN OFF.

FRENCH FEAT HIGHLY APPRECIATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., July 27.

The French feat in beating off German attempts to recapture important positions between Rheims and Soissons is more highly appreciated as it becomes clearer that the German object is to bleed the French white. German offensive strength in the west has been concentrated on this effort for the past three months and the only result of a series of sanguinary battles has been a slight pushing back of the French outposts here and there at immense cost.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring yesterday evening emphasises that the German are in dead earnest. A great attack on Craonne Plateaux from July 19th to 24th was carried out by two picked Divisions of Guards and Brandenburgers, stiffened by the stormingline of the Stosstruppen. A temporary success was purchased at a reckless sacrifices and it was wiped out by a magnificent counter-attack by single Touraine division that had borne the brunt of a week's fighting.

GERMAN SUBMARINE GROUNDS NEAR CALAIS.

CREW LANDED AND MADE PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 27.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 28.

A German submarine grounded west of Calais. The crew landed and were made prisoners after setting fire to their vessel, the petroltanks of which had previously been opened.

INDIAN OFFICER'S GALLANT DEED.

D. S. O. FOR CAPT. JAMES BULLER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 6-40 p.m., July 27.

The "Gazette" announces that the Distinguished Service Order has been conferred on Captain James Buller, Indian Army, who gallantly led his men against superior enemy forces, captured a machine-gun and penetrated the enemy's second line, where he was wounded.

BELGIAN HONOURS TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 6-40 p.m., July 27.

The Ordre Leopold, (Grand Officer) has been conferred on General Sir Edmond Allenby and Major-General Sir E. Geddes, Ordre Couronne (Commandeur) on Brigadier Kenneth Wigram and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cyril Macmullen and Ordre Couronne (Officer) on Major Sir Philip Sassoon.

FOOD SITUATION

STATEMENT BY LORD RHONDDA.

APPEAL TO REDOUBLE EFFORTS AT ECONOMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 27.

In the House of Lords, Lord Rhondda made a statement on the subject of food control. He said there was a feeling of unrest in many quarters owing to the extravagant prices of a number of commodities, and the Board of Trade estimated that the average cost of food had more than doubled owing to the war. He earnestly appealed to the public to redouble the efforts in food economy, until the Allies' ship-building programme resulted in the replacing of vessels as soon as they were sunk. His policy was to fix the profits at every stage, and this would take the form of fixing the prices, on the principle of allowing a reasonable pre-war profit. Unnecessary middlemen would be eliminated, and local authorities would be empowered to appoint local food controllers.

With reference to profiteering, his Lordship said, he would press for imprisonment in aggravated cases, but he proposed to eliminate profiters by fixing the prices. He anticipated that the maximum cattle prices would enable the reduction of at least six pence per pound of meat, retail, before the 31st December. Arrangements for the equitable distribution of comestibles would be introduced.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND.

EXCELLENT CONDITIONS FOR 1917 HARVEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 28.

The Press Bureau says:—Preliminary annual agricultural returns show the following acreage in England and Wales for the harvest of 1917:—Wheat, 1,911,000, decrease of 1,000; barley, 1,459,000, oats 2,236,000 and potatoes 504,000, increases of 127,000, 145,000 and 76,000 respectively. The result exceeds the expectations and proves that the farmers' exceptional Spring effort in unusually adverse conditions averts the estimated decrease of 200,000 acres. Thus the net result of the food production campaign is additional 550,000 acres under corn and potatoes irrespective of still greater relative increase by smallgrowers.

The estimate of quadrupled area under small cultivation is probably below the mark.

A SCHEME FOR CONTROL OF TEA SUPPLIES.

FOR REDUCED PRICES TO CONSUMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. July 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Clynes stated that a scheme for taking over the full control of all supplies of tea arriving in England was being drawn up in consultation with representatives of the trades concerned. This would provide for securing the benefit of reduced prices to the consumer.

COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION REPORT.

78,700 BALES GROWN IN BRITISH FIELDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 28.

The British Cotton-Growing Association's annual report says that, in consequence of war depletion of staff, the curtailment of Government grant and other difficulties, it was absolutely impossible to undertake any kind of new development in 1916. This is most regrettable for events in the cotton markets of world during the last few months have conclusively proved that if Great Britain is to maintain its cotton trade, it is essential that new cottonfields must be developed, as rapidly as possible, wherever possible, but preferably in the Empire. The report shows that cotton grown in new British fields in 1916 amounted to 78,700 bales, the largest on record.

AIR-FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

INTERFERED WITH BY WEATHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 27.

A British communiqué says, the weather interfered with air fighting. We brought down one German machine. One of ours is missing.

ALLIED CONFERENCE ON WAR AIMS.

MR. MACDONALD'S RESOLUTION IN COMMONS.

DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATION URGED.

HOLLOWNESS OF GERMAN AIMS EXPOSED.

RESOLUTION DEFEATED BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, on behalf of a quintet of pacifist Members, moved a resolution asking the House to endorse the sentiments of the resolution adopted by the Reichstag on the 20th instant, and to restate its peace aims, also urging that the forthcoming Allied conference on war aims should include democratic representatives besides diplomats

MR. ASQUITH ON GERMAN AIMS.

Mr. Asquith traced the origin of the Reichstag resolution to which he said overmuch importance had been attached. Peace was the supreme interest of mankind but the all-important condition was that it must not defeat the purpose for which great nations were at war and not render wasteful the great sacrifices made. He welcomed the forthcoming Allied conference initiated by Russia, where the aims would be restated, because new facts having a practical bearing had recently emerged, namely the cessation of the Russian autocracy and the entry of the United States.

The Allied forces comprised an overwhelming majority of free peoples of the world and the policy of this great unprecedented aggregation of free peoples was solely freedom. No peace was worth having which restored the precarious *status quo ante* and left the small nations at the mercy of dynastic intrigue and military coercion. The governing principle should be the interests and wishes of the people affected by the change in the rearrangement of the map. He asked explicitly if Germany were prepared to adhere to that policy and principle. The Reichstag resolution did not disclose it. Such an avowal would bring peace within sight. In the meantime we were not helping its advent by giving impression that we were faltering in determination or doubtful of carrying out the burden we had taken up.

LABOUR SUPPORT TO ALLIED WAR AIMS.

Mr. Wardle, on behalf of the Labour Members, associated himself with Mr. Asquith's desire for peace based on the achievement of the purposes for which we were at war. He declared that Mr. Macdonald's resolution was a great mistake. British Labour forces had never taken part in imperialistic or jingoistic aims, but this was a real war of self-defence (Cheers). British Labour forces were inflexibly resolved on victory. While Mr. Macdonald and his friends expressed the objects as pious hopes the Labour forces realised that they were only obtainable by fighting. (Cheers). The German people were not seeking to destroy their own shackles but to impose them on other people.

CAUSE OF PRESENT PEACE FEELING IN GERMANY.

Mr. Bonar Law asked what was the good of basing anything on the resolution of a body not possessing the smallest power. He pointed out that the Reichstag resolution demanded freedom of the seas, which meant that a nation with naval power must not use it, while one with military power was not restricted. He asked whether Germany should still be permitted to retain Alsace Lorraine forcibly. He was convinced, fully cognisant as he was of the position immediately before the outbreak of war, that we had no alternative but to enter the war. He exposed the hollowness of the alleged present peace feeling in Germany which was based on the military outlook. There would be no future security if a patched-up peace came and the German military machine were not broken. Germany must be disabused of her pre-war conviction that national greatness and development depended on the readiness to plunge the world into war. He did not despair of the part Russia was going to play in the war even under the present conditions. Mr. Bonar Law concluded by expressing confidence in the ability of the Allies to achieve their object.

The resolution was rejected by 148 votes to 19.

ENGLAND'S WAR AIMS.

RESTORATION AND REPARATIONS.

SERBIA NOT TO BE ABANDONED.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S REPLY TO MR. DILLON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., July 27.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil replied to certain allegations made by Mr. Dillon, including the assertion that the document issued by the Jugoslav Committee showed that the Serbians were being tempted by Austria to make peace. Mr. Dillon demanded to know whether we were going to desert the Serbians. He believed that the war would be ultimately settled in the Balkans and maintained that it would be lost if small nations on our side were destroyed by our enemies.

Lord Robert Cecil said he resented the suggestion that we were about to abandon Serbia. Such a charge was absolutely untrue. There was no intention whatever of receding from the pledges of full restoration and reparation for Serbia. Our first principle was to stand by our Allies and that was particularly applicable in the case of Serbia.

"SOUND AND SATISFACTORY PEACE."

Lord Robert Cecil said that the second principle for which we were fighting was the stable settlement and sound and satisfactory peace on a principle which would secure, as far as possible a settlement from change or future alteration.

The third object for which we were fighting was the destruction of German militarism because it endangered future peace. He believed that, if there had been democracy in Germany, there would have been no war. If real democratic Government was established in Germany that would be a strong guarantee that the German policy had definitely changed and future dangers would be proportionately decreased.

Replying to various allegations Lord Rober Cecil strongly repudiated Mr. Dillon's allegations. Dealing with the Government's broad aims, he said it was mere platitude to state that Austria was not our chief enemy. Germany must be our chief enemy.

With regard to our broad peace principles our first principle was that we stood by our Allies. It would be France's right to say what she desired with regard to Alsace-Lorraine and Great Britain would back her up. This equally applied to the other Allies, especially Serbia. We were absolutely pledged to restoration and reparation.

INTEGRITY OF PERSIA TO BE KEPT.

NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 5-5 p.m. July 27.

Lord R. Cecil stated that it had always been the policy of the Imperial Government and would doubtless be the policy of the new Russian regime to protect fully the integrity and independence of Persia.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS NEAR LA BASSE.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., July 28.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-marshal Haig says:—During local fighting in the neighbourhood of La Basseeville south-west of Warneton, we drove the enemy out of the village. The enemy counter-attacked this morning and we withdrew from the village. We made successful raids by night in the neighbourhood of Monchy, south-west of La Bassee and north-east of Ypres. The German raid yesterday morning south-east of Gouleancourt led to sharp fighting, during which the enemy suffered considerable loss.

GRANTS TO CANADIAN SOLDIERS

POST-WAR LOAN SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, July 26.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., July 27.

The House of Commons has passed the Bill to assist returned soldiers settling on land. It grants 160 acres of land and a loan of 2,500 dollars to returned soldiers and sailors of the Canadian Expeditionary forces or to British or Colonial naval and military men. It also applies to the former residents of Canada who have served with the Allies.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

EDITORS TO BE TRIED.

CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER COUNTRY'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. July 27.

The Government is suspending newspapers inciting to disobedience of military orders and acts of violence. Editors will be tried. A decree creates on every front a revolutionary court-martial, each composed of three officers and three privates to deal with mutinies, disobedience, treachery, etcetra.

The Government is convoking a conference at Moscow of delegates of the principal representative bodies in Russia to consider the country's position. The judiciary is taking measures to bring to justice all organisers of the recent revolt against the Government.

M. Kefensky, in an interview, said the death penalty at the front was absolutely necessary; the alternative was sacrificing the army to traitors.

"REVOLUTION AND FREEDOM ENDANGERED."

MANIFESTO BY RUSSIAN WORKERS' AND SOLDIERS' EXECUTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., July 27.

A wireless message states that the Executive of the Russian Workers' and Soldiers' delegates has issued a manifesto declaring that great misfortunes are descending on the country and the revolution. The serious defeats of the army are opening the way for the enemy, increasing the general panic and preparing the soil for the poisonous seeds of a counter-revolution The absence of discipline and efforts at mutiny, anarchy and open treachery are facilitating Hindenburg's offensive and the terrible break in our front. The revolution and freedom are endangered and a strong bourgeoisie is already organising an attack in favour of the old regime. The Provisional Government is organising measures to strengthen the front and carry out pressing democratic and social reforms and to crush relentlessly the counter-revolution.

The Executive appeals for submission to authority at this fateful hour to ensure that the results of the revolution shall not perish.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., July 27.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—Our artillery partly closed up the breach which the Russians had caused in our line southward of the Smorgon and compelled Russians to retreat. We thereby regained almost the whole of our former position. We gained during stubborn engagements the heights westward oo Tarnopol and captured Buczacz, Thumacz, Ottynia and Delatyn. Owing to our pressure northward of the Dniester, the Russian Carpathian front commenced to weaken southward of the Tartar Pass. The Russians are retreating in the direction of Czernowitz. Our attack drove the Russians off at the Babaludowa Height.

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT NEAR TARNOPOL.

RETIRING ENEMY PRESSED WEST OF THE SUCHITZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., July 27.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—Eastward of Tarnopol we retired under pressure to the Gniezdiczno and Gniezna rivers. The superior enemy penetrated our positions on the Gniezna river north-eastward of Trembowla. Simultaneously, the enemy penetrated our positions on the Sereth southward of Trembowla and developing to the north-east forced us to retire in the Trembowla region. Our counter-attacks were ineffective owing to the low morale and reduced the strength of units. The enemy occupied Janov, Budzanov and Zvieniacz on the west bank of the Sereth. The enemy's heavy guns opened an intense fire on the east bank and we have begun to retire on the east bank of the Sereth. Certain units continue voluntary retirements and others are devotedly fulfilling their duty. Our retirement between the Sereth and the Dniester and between the Dniester and the Carpathians continues. We have evacuated Nijnioff and Thumacz.

The Roumanians and the Russians are pressing the retiring enemy westward of the Suchitza river.

RUSSIAN ARMY TRAITORS.

DISASTROUS EPISODE.

A WHOLE DIVISION BLOWN TO PIECES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. July 27.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Petrograd states that General Korniloff promptly acted on the resolutions of the Soldiers' Committee that execution was the only cure for military traitors with the result that the whole division of the Eleventh Army on the Galician front was blown to pieces by its own artillery. This army was lavishly equipped with aeroplanes, aviators and British armoured cars. Its artillery was posted ideally and yet the infantry shot their own gunners in order to get the horses as they retreated. As a result the artillery was captured and there is no hope of saving the artillery of the Seventh and the Eighth armies. It is doubtful whether the Eighth army can escape.

A bright spot in the disgraceful debacle is the gallantry of the British cars commanded by Colonel Locker-Lampson which remained to fight the advancing Germans absolutely unsupported.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PETROGRAD RESIGNS.

WOMEN'S MILITARY CONGRESS CONVENED FOR AUGUST 5TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 26.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., July 27.

General Polovizov, Military Governor of Petrograd, has resigned and General Erdelli, Commander of Eleventh Army, has been appointed his successor.

The Women's Military Congress has been convened for August 5th.

Countess Panin has resigned the Assistant Ministership of Public Aid

The Women's Battalion of Death suffered casualties in fighting at Smorgon and Krevo.

BRITISH ARMOURED CARS' GALLANT STAND.

RUSSIAN C.-IN-C. BESTOWS 26 CROSSES OF ST. GEORGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 6-40 p.m., July 27.

"The Times" correspondent at Russian Headquarters telegraphing on the 23rd says that the British armoured cars and trench mortar sections behaved in a most gallant and self-sacrificing manner in covering the Russian retreat, but the infantry deserted their allies, hence the British stand was unavailing. The Commander-in-Chief personally congratulated Commander Locker-Lampson and presented 26 Crosses of St. George to his men. The British casualties were one officer and four men wounded.

MILITARY STORES REMOVED OR DESTROYED.

By a marvel of coolness the military stores were removed or destroyed, though there was scarcely any time available. Sections soon afterwards came into action again, co-operating with the cavalry in defence of Tarnopol.

GENERAL KORNILOFF'S DEMAND.

General Korniloff was appointed Commander-in-Chief on this front when the mischief was already irreparable. He has begun a difficult task by withdrawing his armies and enforcing discipline and has written to Petrograd insisting on the abolition of the system of military committees, otherwise he will resign.

RUSSIANS GIVE UP CARPATHIAN FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., July 27.

A wireless German official communiqué says that the Russians have given up the Carpathian front as far as Kirlibaba.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

APPOINTMENT OF PRELIMINARY PROCEDURE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. July 27.

The Press Bureau states that the second meeting of the Irish Convention appointed a Preliminary Procedure Committee. The Convention then adjourned till August 8th.

ILL-FED AND ILL-PAID.

PLIGHT OF TURKISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 6-40 p.m., July 27.

Greek deserters from the Turkish army, who have arrived at Salonika, state that Turkish troops are ill-fed and ill-paid. Deserters are attacking convoys and fighting German-led forces sent against them.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL TANNER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. July 27.

Brigadier-General J A. Tanner has been killed in action.

PROTEST AGAINST MADRAS INTERNMENTS

CALCUTTA TOWN HALL MEEETING PROHIBITED.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S THREAT.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 27.

Regarding the proposed Calcutta Town Hall meeting to protest against the Madras internments under the presidency of Sir Rash Pehari Ghose, Mr. J. G. Cumming, Additional Secretary to the Bengal Government and Mr. Clarke, Commissioner of Calcutta Police, met some of the requisiters at Writers' buildings this afternoon and communicated to them the following instructions of the Government:—We have been instructed by the Government of Bengal to communicate to you its decision in this matter and to say that they are not prepared to allow a Town Hall meeting to be held for the said purpose of criticising the action taken under law by the authorities of another Government, and hence the Government of Bengal cannot permit a meeting to be held, the sole purpose of which, as stated in the requisitions, is the discussions of the act of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, also that if necessary the Government would not hesitate to use its power under the law in such manner as they may think fit. In communicating these instructions we have also to say that the Government have no objection to a meeting held to promote constitutional changes so long as the speakers preserve sobriety of language.

The following gentlemen were present at the interview: Mr. B. Chakravarti, Mr. C. R. Das, Dr. P. N. Banerji, the Hon. Mr. A. Rasul, Mr. J. N. Roy, Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri and Mr. Panchcoes Banerjee.

3RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATION IN CANADA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
OTTAWA, July 26.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., July 27.

The Government has requested the Premiers of provinces to arrange a suitable celebration of the third anniversary of the declaration of the righteous war and re-dedication of the energies of the Canadian people to a vigorous prosecution of the war until honourable peace is secured.

LT. COL. CARTER.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS CONGRATULATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 5-5 p.m. July 27.

The Medical Association has passed a resolution heartily congratulating Lieut-Colonel Carter on public spiritedly and courageously persisting in bringing to the notice of the authorities the medical defects in Mesopotamia and inviting the Council to mark the Association's appreciation of his great services to the army and the State.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

RED CROSS OFFERTO GENERAL NIXON IN 1915.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., July 27.

The reply to a question by Sir William Collins in the House of Commons states that Sir W. Garstin on behalf of Red Cross cabled to General Nixon on the 17th July 1915, offering unlimited hospital supplies for Mesopotamia. General Nixon asked for two open hospital motor launches and these were sent very promptly by shippers. Other stores were offered thrice subsequently. General Nixon on the 16th December replied that nothing was required, but he would not hesitate to ask.

INDIAN CURRENCY SITUATION

ISSUE OF RUPEE AND 2½ RUPEE NOTES ADVANCED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., July 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Pratt stated that preparations for the issue of rupee and two rupee eight annas notes were well advanced. Mr. Montagu and Mr. Bonar Law were consulting regarding further measures to relieve the currency situation in India.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., July 27.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The market has shown an easier tendency. The recent arrangements of the Indian Government have made supplies more accessible in London while the demand apart from the Indian Government's requirements is by no means, heavy. The market, however, is so sensitive that the price has often fluctuated with little apparent cause. Thus, more reasonable supplies will tend to restore normally. Indian silver holding has increased by 212 lakhs.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF HINDU BOY.

VICTIM FOUND LYING IN MARUTI TEMPLE.

POLICE INQUIRIES PROCEEDING.

The dead body of a Hindu boy, named Anand Hira, was found lying in a pool of blood, under suspicious circumstances, in the Maruti Temple, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, yesterday. It would appear that the boy, who is a "Kharwa" by caste, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, with his father, mother and other members of the family, from Mangrole in Kathiawar, and they put up in the Improvement Trust chawl at Chandanwadi. The deceased, who was about eight years of age, went out to play with children in the afternoon, and about four o'clock his dead body was, as stated above, found lying in a pool of blood in the Maruti Temple. On receiving information, Inspector Frost and Sub-Inspector Deshpande at once repaired to the spot, where they found the dead body with a severe cut above the left eye and a string round the throat. Some ornaments, which the boy had been wearing, were found missing. On hearing of the affair, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., and Superintendent Cauty also repaired to the scene. The body was removed to the morgue. Police are making enquiries in the matter.

INDIAN REFORMS.

MR. MONTAGU NOT YET ABLE TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

Reuter's Telegram.
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., July 27.

In the House of Commons Sir J. D. Rees asked: "Does the Government of India propose to spend more money on the creation of the Indian capital at Delhi in view of the proved need for bringing the Government of India into contact with independent unofficial opinion?"

Mr. Pratt replied that it was not proposed to abandon the policy of the Indian capital at Delhi.

He stated that, having only recently taken up duties, Mr. Montagu was unable to make a statement regarding his scheme of Indian reforms.

He also stated that the Imperial Government and the Government of India were considering the question of granting commissions to Indians.

INDIAN AND EGYPTIAN ARMIES.

UNITY OF CONTROL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., July 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was not practicable for the War Office to take over the Indian and Egyptian armies, but the unity of control of operations would be secured.

RECENT ROUMANIAN CAPTURES.

OVER 1000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. July 27.

A Russian wireless communiqué says the Roumanians on the 24th and 25th took over a thousand prisoners, thirty-three guns, seventeen machine-guns, ten mine-throwers and much material.

The Russians also on the Roumanian front took a thousand prisoners and twenty-four guns.

STAUNCHNESS OF GUNNERS AND COSSACKS.

SHOOTING OF TRAITORS AND MARAUDERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, July 27.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 28.

Accounts from Petrograd continue to speak of the staunchness of the gunners and the Cossacks. The latter fought like heroes in and out of their saddles and the gunners actually begged the infantry on their knees to save the guns. The infantry did not heed them and did not even attempt to destroy the guns.

Shooting of traitors and marauders is now proceeding and the commander of the Grenadier Division has been dismissed for refusing to fire on deserters.

A member of the Duma from Dvinsk declares that several cases of signalling to Germans from the Russian rear have occurred.

WELL-KNOWN DANCER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

ON CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, July 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. July 27.

The dancer, Marguerite Zell, known as "Matahari," born in the Dutch East Indies, has been sentenced to death for espionage.

MISS MOLLIE MALIM.

Appearing as Mary Turner in "Within the Law" at the Excelsior.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the Session of the National Congress is drawing close various names have been and are being suggested for the presidential chair prominent among whom stands the name of our revered leader and patriot, Mrs. Annie Besant. She has been nominated by two Provincial Congress Committees, so far, one of them being the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, and, if the latter body be taken to be representative of the views of Bengal, we shall not be wrong in supposing that it serves as an index to what may be the choice of the Reception Committee. Whatever may be the final result it would be premature to say exactly what it would be at this early hour. There is also a growing desire in the minds of people in the country as expressed through the Indian Press, that one who has brought the Ideal of Home Rule within a practicable distance of realisation must be honoured with the highest gift that a nation can offer.

But there are some who say that Mrs. Besant's claim to presidential chair cannot be entertained, since she is interned and not free. Every one knows that and knows equally well that she cannot preside, while she has been exiled. And those who have proposed her name to the President's chair are not blind to this fact. But they have done so for two reasons. By the whole of India's accepting her as their official spokesman, India would be answering to the repressive measures of the Madras Government endorsed by the Government of India and the late Secretary of State for India, in unmistakable terms that whatever the bureaucracy may say with regard to her methods, being prejudicial to "public safety" or to the smooth continuance of the bureaucratic system of Administration, the people of India have faith and confidence in her and approve of her methods which alone, being lawful and constitutional, would bring the dream of their heart within the range of early realization. It would be a fitting reply to the Government's policy. If even in the face of her being elected as the President, the Government remain so obdurate as not to withdraw their order and release her so as to be able to guide the deliberations of the Congress at Calcutta, the whole of the civilized world will come to know what autocratic form of Governance obtains in India at the hands of the representatives of those who are fighting for the liberties of small nations in Europe.

Again those who propose Mrs. Besant's name to the great chair, feel confident that she may be released by the time the Congress meets. And, if she is free by that time, those who have been opposing her election on the ground of her being interned, will have cause for regret and, if before then another person is elected, would it be possible, in the event of Mrs. Besant's being released to rescind the decision, in favour of Mrs. Besant? Under these circumstances it is the paramount duty of the Congress Committees to record their votes in favour of Mrs. Besant and of the Reception Committee to accept their decision.

It is earnestly to be hoped that all petty and personal differences will be sunk in the interest of the Motherland and, that all will agree to present a united front at this critical and important period in the history of India. May the High Gods of India inspire a true instinct of patriotism in those who will be instrumental and responsible for the great step the country is destined to take in the immediate future.—Yours, etc.,

VANDE MATARAM.

THE HAJ.

DESPATCH OF HOLY CARPET TO MECCA

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, July 27.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—A ministerial order announces that Fathin Pasha, who was Emir-El-Hagg last year, has been appointed to the same post this year, from which fact it may be understood that official arrangements are now being made for the annual pilgrimage to Mecca and despatch of the traditional carpet to the holy places of Arabia.

News from Hedjaz shows that King Hussein is taking the greatest precautions to ensure the good health of the pilgrims and keep his country free from disease. Two new hospitals are being erected at Jeddah, one of them for contagious diseases and all steamers calling at that port from Aden have to submit to rigorous sanitary regulations. Special orders have been issued for killing rats and mice. The Sherifian Government is offering a reward of one piastre for every rat killed, whilst it has applied to the Egyptian public health authorities for a large number of mouse traps.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"WITHIN THE LAW."

We have so rarely felt that the performances of the Bandman Repertory Company here merited serious criticism, that it is with real pleasure we witnessed the production of "Within the Law," last evening, at the Excelsior.

Why Mr. Bandman should have foisted the drivel that this company has played during its last two visits to Bombay, on the public, passes comprehension, when such material as this play was obtainable.

"Within the Law," is a play centreing round a young girl, who, unjustly accused of theft and sent to prison, devotes her life to revenge upon her late employer, by every means in her power, assisted by a gang of crooks, but always keeping "within the law."

Mary Turner, the centric figure is played in a masterly manner by Miss Mollie Malim, a beautiful young actress, who rose to the dramatic possibilities of the play and carried the large audience off its feat.

Her depth of feeling in the first act when she appealed to her employer to pay the wretched shop girls a living wage, thrilled the audience and brought four curtains.

When Miss Malim settles down into the part, she will give one of the finest performances we have had for many months.

Miss Dorothea Temple, who is familiar to us in musical comedy, gave a suprisingly clever impersonation of Aggie Lynch, an East-side American, both in her make-up and handling of American slang "fairly got there." We should like to see this clever lady, devote herself for a time to serious acting.

Dick Carson, a crook member of Mary Turner gang is excellently played by Mr. Carl Lawson, and is by far the best performance we have seen this young actor give, his final scene when he takes the responsibility on his shoulders, of the murder which Mary Turner was accused of, left very few dry eyes in the theatre.

Mr. Lawson has a fine presence and well modulated voice, and is fitted with a part that suits him perfectly.

The Police Inspector of Mr. Robert Faulkner and his assistant, Norman Thompson are both excellent.

The hard-hearted employer, Edward Gilder, played by Mr. James Gelderd, was a very finished performance in every detail. His son, Dick, whom Mary Turner marries to complete her revenge, was rather too exacting a part for Mr. Wallingford Tate, his mannerism with his arms should be corrected. The minor parts were well filled and the whole production reflects the greatest credit on the producer and stage-manager.

The dresses worn by Miss Malim and Miss Temple were worthy of special notice, and greatly interested the ladies of the audience.

MR. JINNAH AND MR. GOKHALE'S EDUCATION BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day you publish the report of the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council which is assembled at Poona. I take it that your report is correct. In this report the Hon. Mr. Lawrence says that I opposed the Elementary Education Bill introduced into the Imperial Council by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. This is entirely incorrect and wrong. On the contrary I absolutely supported the principle of his Bill.

To enable your readers to judge for themselves, I would refer them to my speech made on the 19th of March, 1912, in the Imperial Legislative Council, the proceedings of which are published in the Government Gazette.

I may further point out that the Hon. Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq, the Hon. Nawab Syed Mohomed, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri and myself voted in favour of the motion that the Bill be referred to Select Committee.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. JINNAH.

July 27.

INSIST ON HAVING
STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

Sir Guildford L. Molesworth (Consulting Engineer to the Government of India on State Railways) says:—

"The reversal of Lord Lawrence's railway policy of State construction and management has been disadvantageous, and the continuance of such reversal is, in the interests of India generally, to be strongly deprecated."

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

A FORECAST.

The first and final entries of the Kirkee Gymkhana Meeting to be held on Saturday, the 28th instant, are decidedly encouraging. Should it rain heavily at Kirkee a few hours before the meeting comes on nothing is more certain than that the races will be knocked on the head. Heavy rain and racing at Kirkee are always very bad friends, and nothing in the world, including outlets for lakelets on the course, of which there are none on this particular patch of earth, will soften the antagonism. But if the monsoon elects to take a holiday from Kirkee for a few hours previous to the runs-off, there will be excellent sport, since the Kirkee course is an ideal locality for sport and pot-hunting combined. With regard to the latter, it is interesting to learn that two Bookmakers will wage war in the first enclosure and two in the second. In addition, a Tote of sorts will claim patronage. Somebody, or some Corps will, of course, be "At Home" in the first enclosure, and there will be the enchantment of the Governor's Band on the spot. The Hon. Secretary and the management in general have done all that is possible to promote turf exhilaration and to render a forgetfulness of the war for a few hours. The meeting, primarily, had been organized as a stimulant to the War Fund, and if the Bookmakers are rooked by accidental happenings among the gees, there is much consolation in the fact that they contributed imperially from their leathern banks.

A number of turf enthusiasts in Bombay are contemplating a run up to Kirkee on Saturday for an expansion of their lungs and a free hit at the Bookmakers. They will rejoice if the course is sun-dried and the Kirkee atmosphere is clarified as it usually is. It is not possible to run a special train to Kirkee, but if the early morning train is caught, and an over-indulgence in Army lime-juice in the train is avoided, the journey will be compensating in many special ways.

Turning to the programme, there are eight entries for the Hacks and Hunters Plate of 1 mile. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, has two in, but as the valiant "Sampson" of the Government House Stud is the only one available to ride, "Sampson" will doubtless stretch across Why Not and Why Not will win, if wonder is scratched. Why Not will carry a tremendous impost, since Sampson himself scales about 14st. Lady Falkirk will challenge Why Not towards the finish, and it will not be a question of winning by streets between the two.

Six are in for the Polo Scurry—2½ furlongs. Any of the six might win. But if Major Meywell's-Verney is in his original form, he ought to give the rest a complete back seat. Verney is one of the best—or has been.

The Aundh Plate brings forth a lot of thirteen Arabs many of whom are well-known. Half the bunch will, however, will not strip, and among the remaining half there is one that will easily outstrip his colleagues. It is Powerful, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Maurice stands a good chance if he is piloted by a European amateur jack, an abundance of whom are at Kirkee. The distance is too short for Acetine who, otherwise, might have shaped handsomely.

The Kharegaon Plate has attracted 24 entries, but if half of the lot are ready to race, even then the race will have to be split up into two events. In which case, Mr. Goculdass will one with his selection, and Mr. A. S. Oomer another with his new-comer.

The Kharegaon Plate—5 furlongs should be annexed by that sterling Bombay sportsman, Mr. F. Stewart, with Sherali, the golden.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 26th July 1917:—

THE POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2½ furlongs. Euphrates, Abyan, Joan, Verney, Nuts and Seabreeze.

THE HACKS' AND HUNTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Lady Falkirk, Wonder, Why Not, Cloister, Free Lance, Red Gauntlet and Rufus.

THE KOREGAON PLATE.—Division I.—Distance ½ mile.

Second String, Ali Bey, Venture, Mercantile, Canada, Reformer, Speakul, Playhouse, Electric Power, Navarino, Multum-in-Parvo and Golden Knight.

THE KOREGAON PLATE.—Division II.—Distance ½ mile.

Hakim, Good Win, Quantity, Dwarf, Adil, Warrior, High Jump, White Day, Maharousa, Emerald and Milan.

THE MAIDEN HORSE PLATE.—Distance ½ mile.

Arles, Chanda Saheb, Sun Umbrella, Short Skirt, Rochambole, Verres and Pink Flannel.

THE PASHAN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Sherali 9-12; Ace of Diamonds 9-9; British late Faleh Khan 9-6; Arabian Consul 8-11; Czar 8-7; Archer 8-1; Garibaldi 8-0; Toledo 7-12; Financier 7-0.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Powerful 9-12; Maurice 9-9; Acetine 8-11; Khan Bahadur 8-6; Royalist 8-4; British late Faleh Khan 8-2; Salim 8-0; Economy 8-0; India 7-4; Barjora 7-1; St. Leger 7-0; Autocrat 7-0; Ali Bey 6-10.

Orders embodying general service men of the Madras Guards' Section of the Indian Defence Force, have been issued and lists compiled of the rank and file comprising twelve quarters into which they have been divided for rotation of service.

MR. MONTAGU'S APPOINTMENT.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE GRATIFIED.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, July 27.

The following cablegram has been sent to the Prime Minister London:—Madras Congress Committee is gratified at the appointment of Mr. Montagu as Secretary of State for India and offers you thanks for the appointment. In the present distracted state of India the Committee expects a period of great progress and a statesmanlike outlook from him handling Indian reforms.

SAFETY OF CINEMA FILMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is another letter in your to-day's issue on the subject of storing films, and as many new points are raised, we will be obliged if you would kindly find space for the following.

In the first place, we can thoroughly endorse the suggestion of your correspondent that a license should be issued for exhibiting films by the cinema dealers, as this will naturally lead to greater safety in all respects.

As for our own projecting room, it will be of interest to your correspondent to know that it has been erected in accordance with the latest rules inaugurated by the London County Council and perfectly approved by the local Insurance Association.

The film while passing through a cinema machine is not at all as dangerous as is supposed by some people, as otherwise fires in cinemas would be more a rule rather than an exception, as at present.

With your permission we will describe the projecting room as installed by us.

The cinema machine is enclosed in a perfectly fire-proof cabin made of the finest Russian steel and assuming that a fire did occur, it would not be able to come out of it. All the doors and apertures of the cabin are closed automatically. The cinema machine itself, is provided with a pair of fire-proof boxes through which the film passes. These boxes are so designed that in case of fire, a small piece of gun cotton is exploded thereby, automatically closing the box and cutting the film by a small razor blade. This cuts off the whole of the film inside the box with the result that only about one foot of film is burned. It may also be noted that a film passes through a machine at the rate of 60 feet per minute and it is absolutely impossible for it to catch fire at that speed. Besides, the arc lamp itself is nearly a foot away from the film, and in between is provided a water tank. The projector itself has a safety cut-off which lowers down automatically the moment the machine stops, thereby screening the film from the light.

In addition to all these precautions, there are two men in attendance, while the machine is working and only one single reel is allowed to be inside the cabin. The projecting room itself is situated far away from the film stores, so that in any case the fire cannot possibly reach them.

We have also the ordinary fire-extinguishers and water buckets, etc., always ready at hand, and the whole department is separated from the main office by asbestos sheets.

You will therefore see that all possible precautions are taken by us and there is absolutely no question of any neglect on thie account.

We might also say that all our offices in Europe have projecting rooms on the premises, and in London especially there are no les than six in the same building, where not only the films are stored, but printed and published. One of these theatres holds no less than 250 people at a time.

As regards your correspondent's assertion that the question of self-combustion is "a purely debateable point," we beg to say that it is not so. We do not know any experts in any part of the world that have ever put forward any plea on this subject, and on the other hand, it has been positively proved that the films cannot take fire by themselves.

With regard to putting all the cinema firms in a particular locality, we are afraid your correspondent's idea is a bit too fantastic, but if any landlord in Bombay be willing to build a thoroughly modern fire-proof building, suitable to our purposes, we will be the first people to occupy the same.

We may also be allowed to say that some years ago our firm made a great effort in finding out a thoroughly fire-proof film, and after hard and prolonged experiments, they had at last succeeded in turning out a perfectly fire-proof base. The entire output of our factories before the war consisted of this kind, and we would have had the whole of our stock on the monflam base by this time if it were not owing to the war which has unfortunately handicapped us to a great extent. There is, however, no doubt that after the war, the entire stock of Pathe will be on the monflam film which does not burn.

Thanking you for giving this due publicity.—Yours, etc.,

PATHE FRERES.
p. p. L. H. Courant, General Agent,
A. BARREN,
Manager.

Bombay, July 27th.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 27.

The market for jute mill shares did not present many features of interest. Inquiry was on a rather diminished scale and sellers appeared eager to dispose of their holdings in spite of the splendid results of the bird group announced in the capital. Coal shares were again left in the cold, but industrials proved attractive to buyers and a large trade took place in these securities on investment account. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burra Dhemo 12, Deoli 23, 23/4, Raneegunge 38/14, 39/2 and 39/8, Sowardih 16/4, 16/4, 16/8, 16/12.

Jute:—Auckland ord 259, 257, 261, 262, Barnagore ord 98, Belvedere ord 440, Clive ord 176, 175, 176/8, 175/8, Dalhousie ord 380, Fort Gloster ord 523, Fort William ord 190, Howrah ord 262, Howrah prefs 362, 364, Kamarhatty ord 367, 368, 370, Kankinarrah ord 472/8, 475, 478, Naihati ord 335, Northbrook ord 39, 39/4, Reliance ord 337, 351, Standard ord 450/8, 451, 453, Union ord 575.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Nagpur cotton ord 116, 117, Bengal Aerating Gas Factory 142, British Burma Petroleum 6, Calcutta Trams 98, Dalbhoom Gold ord 19/4, 19/8, Dalbhoom gold prefs 7, 7/7, Great India Phosphate 5/12 to 6/8, Reliance Fire brick and pottery 2/8 to 3, Titaghur Paper ord 153, 157, 160, Titaghur Paper prefs 90, Triton Insurance 63.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66/4 to 66/12 and small lots at Rs. 67/4 to 67/10.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

OPENING DAY.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

ELECTION OF LOCAL BODIES.

URGENT REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA. July 27.

The Conference on Local Self-Government organised under the auspices of the Poona City Municipality met in Kirloskar Theatre, Poona City, this evening, when a large number of persons including some 350 delegates from 120 different local bodies were present. Many members of the Bombay Legislative Council came over to be present at the meeting as soon as the day's work in the Council had ended, among them being Sir Mahadeo Chaubal. Of officials Mr. Seddon, Commissioner, C. D., Mr. Westropp, Collector of Poona, were present Messrs. Martin, Thomas and Wiles, Mr. Boyd, D. S. P., and a few others represented the European element. His Excellency Lord Willingdon also turned up with A.-D.-C., and was garlanded before he left.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole, Chairman of the Reception Committee, opened the Conference in a speech, in which he briefly set out the object they had in view in initiating the Conference and he concluded by proposing the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel as President.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech welcoming the delegates the Hon. Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, Chairman of the Reception-Committee, said:—

Though each Municipality or Local Board by itself is a small unit, the whole framework of local bodies forms a great power in the government of this Presidency. According to the published reports of 1913-14 there were 26 District Local Boards and 216 Taluka Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency with a memberhood of 3,690, of whom 1,644 were elected by the people. The Local Boards administered to the wants of a population of 1,80,62,041 souls and had an income of Rs. 83,39,701 of which they spent Rs. 78,48,589 during the year. Similarly we had 157 Municipalities and 25 Notified Areas in the Presidency in 1913-14 with 2,166 members, of whom 963 were elected by the people. The Municipalities had a population of 24,69,376 entrusted to their care and they had an income of Rs. 1,23,73,669 of which they spent Rs. 1,16,33,199 during the year. The above figures do not include the Bombay Municipality which has a special organisation of its own and is constituted and governed under separate laws and regulations.

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK.

The figures that I have quoted will give you some idea of the importance and magnitude of the work that has to be performed by the local bodies in this Presidency. These local bodies have to provide for the primary education of the populations entrusted to their care, they have to provide for the sanitary requirements and drainage and water-supplies of the areas in their charge, they have to provide adequate means of communication by constructing and maintaining roads and if possible tramways and railways, they have to provide for the medical relief of the human beings and animals entrusted to their care and generally speaking, they are responsible to a considerable extent, for the general well-being and orderly progress of the populations within their areas.

In the performance of the above work, local bodies meet with various difficulties in such matters as the raising of funds without giving rise to marked discontent, securing adequate trained establishments, efficient and economical execution of works, securing the right stamp of gentlemen to serve on Boards and Committees and the numerous other details of Municipal and Local Board administration. Conferences like the one we are holding to-day, are a good means of getting over these difficulties by interchange of views and ideas. The difficulty felt by one local body may have been surmounted by another successfully. The success of the latter should be made available to the former, and this can only be done by interchange of views and ideas in conferences.

The matters to be discussed at the present Conference will be those indicated in the circular dated 20th ultimo issued by the Secretaries. They are:—

(a) the constitution and powers of Local Bodies;

(b) the improvement of the resources of Local Bodies;

(c) free and compulsory primary education;

(d) the formation of a separate Local Self-Government service;

(e) the introduction of the village Panchayats;

(f) training Schools for employees serving unde. Municipalities and Local Boards.

The Subjects Committee to be appointed later on this evening or to-morrow will in due course draft resolutions which will be placed before the Conference for discussion.

You are aware, gentlemen, that a Bill for the amendment of the present Local Boards Act (Bombay Act No. I of 1884) is under consideration, and will soon come up for discussion before the Bombay Legislative Council. Your deliberations on the resolutions that will be placed before you for discussion, will be of great use in the drafting of the various sections of this Bill.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF POLICY.

Before concluding my remarks, I may be permitted to draw your attention to the Local Self-Government policy of the Government of India as laid down in their Resolution No. 55/77 of 28th April 1915. The Government of India distinctly state in this resolution that they are "unhesitatingly in favour of a general policy of further progress." They have further stated that "the aim to be steadily pursued is abstention from interference in detail and increased reliance on the non-official in local bodies." The concluding para of the Resolution runs thus:—

"In conclusion, the Governor-General in Council hopes that this declaration of policy may lead to steady and sound progress, without hampering local Governments and Administrations or unduly fettering local self government. It is designed to mark a definite advance in devolution and political education. His Excellency in Council trusts that it will be interpreted in the spirit in which it is framed, a spirit of prudent boldness, calculating risks but not afraid to take them in the cause of progress."

The above declarations of policy of the Government of India are very hopeful and inspiring, and I know that the views of our present Governor, his Excellency Lord Willingdon, whose term of office has, fortunately for us, received an extension, are in accord with these declarations. With such pronouncements from the Government of India and with a sympathetic Governor at the head of this Presidency you should feel no hesitation in formulating your demands for the furtherance of Local Self-Government in this Presidency. You can ask for what you want without any reserve.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram, President, Ahmedabad Municipality seconded the proposal and the Hon. Mr. Patel, having taken the chair, welcome, his Excellency in a short speech, in which he briefly enumerated some of the principal points in regard to Local Self-Government on which he subsequently enlarged. His Excellency Lord Willingdon in replying referred to the four days of strenuous work they had in the Council and congratulated the Hon. Mr. Patel on the energy he was showing in coming there after those labours to preside at this Conference. The Government were engageddd, he said, in formulating a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of District Local Boards and were ready to consider the resolutions they might pass in the light of the guidance it might afford. But any resolutions they might pass should chiefly aim at improving the public service in the way that would lead to the comfort and wellbeing of the people.

The Hon. Mr. Patel then read his presidential address:—

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT WITHOUT ANY RESERVATIONS."

The Hon. Mr. Patel in his Presidential address gave at the outset a short history of local self-government under the British rule in this Presidency. He said he did not thereby suggest that, before the advent of British rule there did not exist any machinery by which the rural and urban population managed their local affairs. On the contrary, there was abundant evidence to show that not only in this Presidency but throughout India there were village communities which were so many village republics self-contained, independent and fully competent to manage all local affairs of their areas including even judicial matters with the greatest efficiency. These institutions existed from time immemorial. They were in fact, the permanent basis of Indian administration through all the vicissitudes of dynastic changes and foreign invasions prior to the establishment of British rule. They collapsed only under the rule of the East India Company, partly owing to neglect of the value and efficiency of these communities and partly also to the politico-commercial nature of its policy.

He referred to this to remind them of the commonplace fallacy which is so dear to the hearts of some people that before the advent of British rule into this country local self-government was unknown to its people at least in urban areas and that in creating municipalities the British Government had ventured on a new experiment.

The British Government started local self-government in its present form in this Presidency in the year 1863 in rural areas by establishing rural boards and in 1850 in urban areas by establishing Municipal Boards. The main object with which local self-government was started was to impart political education to the people of this Presidency. Unfortunately, however, District Collectors and other officials of Government showed too much activity and too much zeal and by doing so, subordinated the views and wishes of non-official members of local bodies to their notions of what was best for the people. This stage of affairs attracted the attention of Lord Ripon who, in the year 1882, tried to give a great impetus to local self-government by issuing a resolution on the subject. This memorable resolution dated the 18th May, 1882, laid great stress on the importance of having a large preponderance of non-official elected members on local bodies and having elected non-official Presidents for those bodies. All the Provincial Governments in India except the Bombay Government somewhat cheerfully accepted the proposals of the Government of India. The Government of Bombay, however, considered the proposals of the Government of India so very 'radical' and 'extensive' that their introduction, in their opinion, involved nothing more nor less than a subversion of the 'excellent' system which, they said, had been found to work satisfactorily for so many years in the Bombay Presidency. To respect the wishes of the Government of India, however, the Bombay Government introduced two bills in the Legislative Council in the year 1884. Both the bills were severely opposed by some of the non-official members on the ground that they did not satisfy adequately either the requirements of the resolution of the Government of India in substance or in spirit or the legitimate aspirations of the people. Thereupon, the Bombay Government gave solemn assurances that they would construe the provisions of the bills in a liberal spirit and give a wider scope to the principle of elective majority as early as possible. Relying on these assurances the non-official members withdrew their opposition and the bills were passed.

67 YEARS' PROGRESS.

Continuing, Mr. Patel said: It is now 67 years since Local Government was started in urban areas and 34 years since it was started in rural areas. Let us take stock of the progress made during this long period. There are 215 Taluqa Boards in the Presidency. All these Boards without a single exception have nominated majority and ex-officio President. There are 26 District Boards. Till 1915 all these Boards had nominated majority and ex-officio President. During the course of the last 12 months some 16 or 17 of these Boards have been granted elected majority—not two-thirds but less—and very recently three out of the 26 Boards have been granted the privilege of having non-official Presidents not elected, but nominated by Government.

Coming now to urban areas, there are at present 156 municipalities in the presidency. Till 1908-9 all of them without a single exception were without an elective majority. This fact was pointedly brought to the attention of the Commissioners on Decentralization who, on a comparison of figures for the year 1906, observed in their report that Bombay was behind Madras, Bengal, Punjab, U.P. and the C.P., but added a foot-note that Bombay had recently given two-thirds elected majority to its District Municipalities. I am not in a position to say why, by whom and under what circumstances, the Commissioners were so informed. The truth is that out of the total of 156 Municipalities only 23 have been granted elective majority since the report of the Decentralization Commission. Out of the remaining, as many as 35 consist entirely of nominated members and the rest, partly elected and partly nominated members. None of these latter Municipalities has even a bare elected majority. Of the 35 municipalities consisting of entirely nominated members, 20 are in Sind and 15 in the Presidency proper. The total number of municipalities in Sind is 25. Government have so far thought fit to extend the franchise of election to only five of them. A great majority of the remaining 20 were established in the early fifties i.e. as many as 60 years ago. Take, for instance, Ketty Bunder and Tatta. They were established in 1854. It is said in season and out of season by officials that the people are backward. If after a trial of fifty or sixty years of local self-government under the enlightened British rule people have not shown any real public spirit, either the people are worthless or there is something rotten in the administration of the Presidency. What is the rate at which Local self-government has progressed during this long period? There is not a single District Board out of the total of 26 or a single Taluqa Board out of the total of 215 that has been found fit to exercise the right of electing its own President. There is not a single Taluqa Board out of the total of 215 deserving elective majority. There are a number of municipalities in the Presidency constituted since half a century and over and yet not found to deserve the franchise of election. Barring the city municipalities, which number about 23, there is not a single District Municipality in the presidency that is found fit to elect its own President or deserving of elective majority. If this is the rate at which progress is allowed, what wonder is there that there is a feeling growing in the country that Home Rule is the only and the surest cure for all such ills and how can anyone justly blame those who hold such views or who sympathise with them? From the commencement of local self-government. Government have assumed, for reasons best known to themselves, an attitude adverse to the natural evolution of the principle. As recently as October 1913, full six months after his Excellency Lord Willingdon assumed charge of his great office as Governor of Bombay, the Bombay Government reported to the Government of India that in this Presidency local bodies were not sufficiently advanced to deserve an elective majority. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, however, told his Council the other day that they had changed their views since. We are all grateful to his Excellency Lord Willingdon for his candid confession regarding the attitude of the Bombay Government on this question in the past and for his declaration that the angle of vision has now changed. But let me tell his Excellency on behalf of you all that what we want and want immediately is not a concession here and a concession there, but 'a pull up altogether.' a complete change of policy and the grant of local self-government without any reservations. We have had enough of trials and experiments and stages and we refuse to be trifled with any longer.

URGENT REFORMS.

The first and foremost point in which reform must come immediately is as regards the constitution.

(a) As a general rule, Local bodies should be wholly elected.

It is contended that Government must reserve in its hands the power of nominating a certain percentage of members in order to provide for the interests of the Mahomedan community. I am as anxious as Government itself for the protection of the interests of this great community; but I maintain that the reservation of power of nomination in the hands of Government is not at all necessary for that end. Where the population is exclusively or largely Hindu or Mahomedan, the question does not arise. The difficulty occurs where the population is mixed consisting of Hindus and Mahomedans; for such areas I recommend that seats should be reserved for the community that has a minority and the electorate which should be mixed must elect persons belonging to that community to those seats.

It might be said that it may be necessary to nominate experts sometimes. I have not the slightest desire to underestimate the value of expert knowledge. Experts are good for the purpose of advice. But are they equally good for the purposes of deliberation and decision? Besides their advice is not necessary in the everyday working of local bodies, and the objection would be met if local bodies were empowered to co-opt outsiders, whenever necessary.

(b) As a general rule, local bodies should have elected non-official Presidents.

Lord Ripon's Government expressly laid down that District officers should, usually, not take part in the work of local bodies which should, as a rule, have an elected Non-official President.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

You might give the best constitution in the world to local bodies and yet Local Self-Government will never be a success unless their financial resources are improved. Compare the number and magnitude of obligatory and discretionary duties imposed on them by the statutes with their extremely meagre resources. If there is any question touching Local Self-Government on which both officials and non-officials are agreed it is this, viz. that the resources of local bodies are pitifully unequal to a proper performance of functions which have been entrusted to them. The whole fate of Local Self-Government depends on the satisfactory solution of this question and yet curiously enough no serious attempt has so far been made to deal with it. I have often heard it said by officials that after all if local bodies wanted more money they should tax themselves more and get it. It is pertinent in this connection to enquire (1) whether there is any margin for any additional taxation and if so, how much; (2) what is the total incidence of Imperial and Local taxation; and (3) how far the proceeds of the taxation are equitably distributed between the central Government and local bodies. Those who advocate that Local Bodies should tax themselves more to provide the necessary funds do so on the ground that the incidence of Local taxation is much less in this country than in Western countries. But they forget the fact that taking Imperial and Local burdens together people of this country relatively to their resources contribute no less in taxation than the people of Western countries. Whether you call taxation—Local or Imperial—the whole burden is to be borne by the people. The fact is that the central Government in this country retains a much greater proportion of total taxation in its own hands than the Central Governments in western countries.

GRANTS IN AID.

I should not be understood to suggest that I am opposed to all further local taxation. I recognise that circumstances beyond the control of the people have brought about a state of things in the administration of this country which calls for some additional local taxation. At the same time it must be recognised that grants-in-aid are not made with sufficient regularity, that they have not kept pace with the growing Provincial revenues and that their uncertain character prevents local bodies from embarking on any schemes which they themselves cannot finance and that the distribution of the Imperial or Provincial grants is uneven and made among local bodies not in accordance with their respective real needs or settled programme but on the basis of individual recommendations of District officers who sometimes push on such schemes as meet with their approval and set back those which local bodies desire to introduce. The great difficulty of local bodies is that they do not know what they will get from Government. Government have recognised that it is their duty to help local bodies. But the exact extent of that responsibility is nowhere defined or settled. There is, therefore, the uncertainty of how much you are going to get. In some years you can get a large sum, in others small. If you have an uncertain income you cannot have a reasonable programme looking ahead for a number of years. What is, therefore, wanted is that Government should make up their mind and decide once for all as to what their share of the expenditure of local bodies shall be. In thus fixing their share the nature of the service on which a local body incurs expenditure has got to be taken into account. Services such as that of education can never be considered purely local. The Bombay Government have expressed strongly their opinion as recently as 1910 that education for the people is essentially a function of the Central Government. In the report of a Committee for local taxation appointed in England they came to the conclusion that 'in general the funds to pay for national services should be raised according to ability to pay and taxes are raised more in accordance with this principle than rates.' Hence the direction is made that the ideal arrangement from the point of view of equity of contribution would be that the whole cost should be borne by the State. But this would necessarily involve the transfer to the State of the responsibility for administration and such a course was felt to be impracticable. The conclusion reached is that a further contribution should be made from national funds

(Continued on page 12.)

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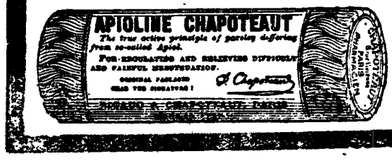

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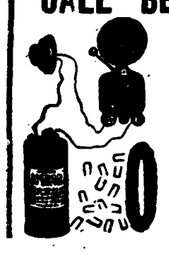

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major J F Bligh, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H M Brocklesby, Field Artillery.
Lieut E A Cleaver, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S S Coupland-Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B Freedman, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H A King, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Moore, Flying Corps.
Lieut P R Playford, Field Artillery.
Captain F Wyatt, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Hart, York and Lancs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. B Cohen, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T Littler, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S E Newbury, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut M A P Noble, Field Artillery.
Captain G R Sandbach, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A G A Aylmore, Londons.
Second-Lieut F G Baker, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut C L Baldwin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A M Barker, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R E Beevor, Hussars.
Second-Lieut C A Buckmaster, Field Artillery
Captain J R Childlow-Roberts, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F L Darlington, Essex.
Second-Lieut E G Edlmann, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut E A Edwards, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Ewing, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Ferris, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain G M Gamble, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R Gill, Liverpools.
Captain C E G Goodall, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W R Goodman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W T Greenfield, Sherwoods.
Lieut H R Grellet, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A P Guerrier, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T J S Hawtayne, Field Artillery.
Captain R L Hett, Lincolns.
Brigadier-General A B Hubback.
Captain A O Kininmonth, Cheshires.
Major F R Leith, General List.
Lieut J A Moilroy, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J A Moinnes, Camerons.
Second-Lieut T A D Mabbott, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R Malpass, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut C L O Marshall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P C C Martin, Sherwoods.
Major F L V Mills, Field Artillery.
Captain F G W Morris, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Osborne, Londons.
Lieut G Palmer, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut D N Pollock, Camerons.
Lieut E Proctor, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain A P J Radcliffe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Rodgers, Field Artillery.
Captain R N Rowbotham, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T A S Samuel, Londons.
Second-Lieut F A Stringer, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut J Taylor, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut P Thornton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Tucker, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F T Wakeman, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H Waterhouse, Sherwoods.
Captain C S Wilson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W M Wilson, Royal Scots.
Captain T S Wynn, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut R Hackleton, North Staffords.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut W H Davis, Sherwoods.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R F C Dolley, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R F Martin, Sherwoods.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut D McLeod, Border Regiment
Second-Lieut F G B Pascoe, Irish Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain R Banks, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut A L Connor, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A L Fraser, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Hicks, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Jones, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H C Kerr, Lancers.
Second-Lieut P F Large, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C L C Lucas, Northamptons.
Major A J Rendel, Field Artillery.
Major C M A Samuda, Somersets.

DIED

Second-Lieut R G Simmonds, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R H Wood, Middlesex.

WOUNDED.

Lieut J T Davies, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H E Stillwell, Cheshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut A Chavasse, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut J I Gill, West Yorkshires.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Captain H Stokes, Medicals.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J Clancy, Munsters.
Second-Lieut C M Harris, Irish Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut A R Abell, Devons.
Second-Lieut A E Grant, East Kents.

LONDON, July 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R J Flory, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut J R Frampton, Gloucesters.
Major G T Gregor, Field Artillery.
Major A J S Hammand, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut C A Peters, Liverpools.
Lieut F R Pretyman, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut M G Roberts, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W G Salmon, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G R S Shaw, Liverpools.
Lieut E H Shears, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut A Thornallay, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J E R Young, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut P R A Appleton, West Ridings.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J R Durragh, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut G P Doggett, West Ridings.
Capt J N Wilson, Black Watch.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H Acton, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R H Beard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Boulton, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut E Buckle, East Yorkshires.
Lieut T Butler-Stoney, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut G M Colquhoun, Northumberlands.

LONDON, July 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H E Cockayne, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A M Coull, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A R Dean, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut E S Moss, North Staffords.
Captain G Nagle, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G L Stokes, Field Artillery.
Captain H N Waller, West Ridings.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R B Bayliss, Manchesters.
Captain W H Beever, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H F Forrester, Black Watch.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A L Constable, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A B Morgan, Flying Corps.
Captain W E Nixon, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J Smyth, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A G Peter, Medicals.
Captain W E Smith, York L. I.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut H K Sykes, Flying Corps.
Lieut T Cooke, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Slater, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Lieut G R Arbuthnot-Leslie, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G C Bambridge, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut R P Bolton, North Staffords.
Lieut R V Burrowes, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C W F Busk, Engineers.
Captain L T Casson, Engineers.
Captain W G Coates, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C R Cowper, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J G B Draper, York L. I.
Lieut W P Draper, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T F Gapine, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut H R A Garnett, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut F H C Gladden, Essex.
Brevet Major G de C Glover, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R M Hall, Northumberlands.
Lieut G J M Hardy, Coldstreams.
Captain J H Hedley, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut R W Hill, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut A M Jones, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J C Knoth, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut V O McCormick, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut A J Marriott, Field Artillery.
Lieut C J Noke, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C V Perrin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G K Pood, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A C Rawlinson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E A K Robinson, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G E Sanders, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F E Spicer, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut D C Srkes, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut H Symons, Hertfords.
Captain F E Wenger, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Whitfield, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C Williams, Sussex.
Captain A V H Wood, Border Regiment.
Lt-Hon W B Wrottesley, South Staffords.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut L C Blencowe, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut B Green, North Staffords.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J Greeves, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut R F Johnson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J E Lowe, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C J B Masefield, North Staffords.
Captain A T Scrivener, North Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut R E Adeney, West Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut E T Dunford, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R W Follit, Flying Corps.
Lieut T Langwill, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut V C Morris, Cyclist Corps.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Lieut R J Bevington, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Burbury, Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut J H H Goodall, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R W E Sheather, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C F Smith, Liverpools.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H O Dodson, Hampshires should read H. H.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H C Hopkins, West Kents should read Lt.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 26.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 458, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

R. A.: Second-Lieut. T. Wood (General List), Lieut. F. A. D. Redfern (R. E.), Lieut. I. L. L. Dadds, I.M.S., Captain Bharucha, I.M.S.

SIMLA, July 25.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list number 457, Indian Expeditionary Forces.

KILLED.

Connaught Rangers. Lieut A F L Brown.

DIED OF DISEASE.

R A M C Lieut-Col F J C Hefferman, Lieut J S Munroe, I.A.; Captain P Conder; Lieut C H Baker.

WOUNDED.

Connaught Rangers. Acting Major S W Howard; 2nd-Lieut E A Beckett.

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NAVAL CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Wing-Commander Clive Waterlow, R. N.
Acting-Lieut Thomas Cook, Reserve.
Sub-Lt Norman E Wood, Reserve.
Sub-Lt Walter N Duthie, Volunteer Reserve.
Engineer-Sub-Lieut Alfred Solut, Reserve.
Engineer-Sub-Lieut Robert Dearden, Reserve
Engineer-Sub-Lieut William T Seabrock, Reserve.

MISSING.

Acting-Flight-Commander George G MacLennane R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lt Frederick W Akers, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lt Raymond L Kent, R. N.

SLIGHTLY WUNDED.

Flight-Sub-Lt Lacey N Glaisby, R. N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

WOUNDED.

Lt Reginald A Carder, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lt Percy Searles, Volunteer Reserve.

It is understood that the Government of India offices will re-open at Delhi on November 1st.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 11.)

towards the expenditure, on these services. In other words, the State and local body should share the expenditure, the State contributing a larger share than the local body. This is quite in accord with the proposal of the late Mr. Gokhale that the State should contribute two-thirds and the local body one-third of the expenditure on primary education. The Local Boards Committee took exactly the same view. At page 29 of their report they say 'in regard to primary education in particular, we recommend that the Government may be pleased to accept the principle that two-thirds of the expenditure by District Councils may be met from Provincial balance whatever may be the method approved by Government for their allotment. And we beg to point out that this proportion of two-thirds has in fact been contributed in recent years'. Gentlemen, I strongly hold the view that the share of Government on this head of expenditure should, for reasons given by me in my minute of dissent, be three-fourths and not two-thirds as recommended by the committee.

With regard to expenditure of Local Bodies on other services, grants by Government must also bear a direct and definite relation to the expenditure. The best interests of Local Self-Government demand that this question should no longer be delayed. It only stands to reason that the rights and responsibilities of Government and local bodies in this important matter should be clearly defined and placed on a satisfactory basis.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

I consider it essential to the development of healthy public spirit in moffusal local bodies and for the success of local self-government that these bodies should be absolutely independent of the control of District officers. It is not at all conducive to the success of local self-government to entrust the control to the very gentlemen who will be called upon to transfer powers, they have so long enjoyed, to representatives of the people. There is no doubt that at the outset of their new career local bodies will have a difficult task before them. For want of practical insight into the details of administrative work, some of them are likely to stumble now and then. If therefore the controlling authorities are District officers there is a chance of some of them magnifying the errors of local bodies or of those bodies misconstruing the attitude and actions of those officers. I, therefore, press on the attention of Government and legislature the desirability of forming a local Government Board to exercise all the powers of control over local bodies.

One has to admit that the conditions of service under local bodies are far from satisfactory and therefore do not attract good people. The difficulties of these employees under present system are real and many. It presupposes that they will continue to be servants of the boards under whom they have accepted service as long as they are fit to work. In many cases financial considerations do not allow the boards to pay them according to their merits and qualifications.

Briefly put, the drawbacks in the present local board or municipal service are the following:—

(1) The service consists of a very limited cadre and is confined to one local authority, the finances of which would not permit of expansion and steady and systematic rise with growth of experience and length of service.

(2) There is no fixity of tenure.

(3) There is no uniform system of pension or provident fund except in the case of a few larger municipalities.

(4) The gratuity rules are not uniform and a servant of one local authority transferred to another local authority has no continuity of service and loses the benefit of gratuity from both the bodies.

In my opinion there should be a self-contained local Government service in its two branches (1) General administration and (2) Professional. Each should be divided into two parts (a) upper branch (b) lower branch. The upper branch should comprise appointments under local boards and municipalities carrying salary of Rs. 50 and above, and the lower branch should contain all lower appointments except inferior servants. The administrative service should have a goal to a Chief Officership while the professional should have a goal towards the post of Chief Engineer or Health Officer. The service of the upper branch should be divisional; while that of lower branch should be confined to local bodies of the district. The control of the upper branch should vest in the local self-government board. If Government is agreeable, it will not at all be a difficult matter to determine the extent of that control in a manner compatible with the authority and independence of local bodies. The control of the lower branch should vest in the President or controlling Committee of the local body concerned. Each local body should contribute towards the leave and pension contrbution of its staff to the common Local Government ment service and officers and servants of the upper branch should be interchangable, subject to certain service regulations to be drawn conjointly with the approval of the local Government board having a substantial majority of members elected by local bodies. A qualified examination should be prescribed for recruits to the upper branch and conducted under the supervision of the local Government board.

SHOULD TALUQA BOARDS BE ABOLISHED?

This question is at present under the consideration of Government. I am not sure who moved it. I believe it was Mr. Hatch, Collector of Poona, who suggested the abolition of Taluqa Boards in his evidence before the Local Boards Committee. I trust Government will decide this question not on grounds of economy but on grounds of the interest of Local Self-Government. These boards have been in existence for the last 33 years, and no case has been made out for their abolition; on the contrary, the Decentralization Commission has recommended their retention. The Local Bords Committee has also expressed very strongly against the proposed change. This naturally leads me to the consideration of devolution of powers so far as local bodies are concerned.

Gentlemen, as you all know the late Mr. Gokhale brought a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1912 recommending the institution of district advisory councils with a view to secure greater association of the people of this country with the district administration. In the course of the discussion he pointed out "that those who initiated the recent measures of reform (Morley-Minto Reforms) also had in mind associating the people with the administration down to the bottom: in what form this was to be done they left to the Decentralization Commission to recommend." In opposing this resolution Sir Reginald Craddock remarked as follows:—"The question of Advisory Councils of all kinds was in the air, and the District Councils to which I referred in that note were not the District Councils of Mr. Gokhale's scheme, but these District Boards that we have already established and of which the foundations have been laid. These were to be the sources from which eventually, if ever, Advisory Councils were to spring; but I contemplated rather that those board should themselves become not the Advisory Councils Mr. Gokhale contemplates, but the agency for doing things themselves and not for advising the Collector how they should be done, and that is what I still think will be the future development, not by giving a number of advisers, very often irresponsible, to executive officers like the Collector, but as the time goes on to divest himself of various functions and hand them over to responsible bodies like the Municipalities and District Councils. That is the line on which as far as my humble opinion goes, affairs will develop."

The Government is never tired of telling to advance step by step instead of by leaps and bounds. We are assured that the policy of the Government is a steady broadening of its own basis. Where is the evidence of that policy? It is over five years since the above declaration of faith was made in the Imperial Council, and we see no signs of a forward policy.

Gentlemen, speaking for myself I say it does not matter whether we have separate District Advisory Councils as advocated by Mr. Gokhale or the existing district boards are turned into such Councils. Districts are, in my humble opinion, too large as areas for the purpose of local self-government and I should like to see some of the powers of district boards transferred to Taluka Boards. District Boards would thus be relieved of some of their functions and then by way of decentralization, some of the administrative powers and duties of district officers might, with advantage, be transferred to those boards. The sooner the principle of decentralization of powers and duties from the Collector to the District Boards, from the District Boards to Taluka Boards and village Panchayats is accepted by Government, the better.

A few telegrams from those unable to attend the Conference having been read the Conference adjourned till to-morrow morning.

SECUNDERABAD RACE CLUB.

DECIDE TO ABANDON MONSOON MEETING THIS YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 26.

Major H. C. Kay, Honorary Secretary, Secunderabad Race Club, notifies as follows:—Owing to the paucity of entries the stewards of Secunderabad Race Club have decided to abandon the Secunderabad monsoon meeting for this year. A prospectus for a racing gymkhana on popular lines to take place on Saturday August 11th is being drawn up. Half the profits to be given to the fund for entertainment of the wounded soldiers in hospitals here.

MOHMANDS SUBMISSION TO GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 26.

The blockade to which the Mohmands have been subjected since September, 1916, has resulted in their submission on the terms dictated to them by the Government. It has thus fulfilled its purpose by bringing about a wholly satisfactory settlement with the tribe and has accordingly been raised. Under one of the terms of the agreement the Mohmands have accepted the responsibility for the policing of the blockade-line by tribal agencies an arrangement which, it is hoped, will prevent a recrudescence of the lawlesness which necessitated the blockade.

DROWNING ACCIDENTIN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 26

A drowning accident took place in the Royal Lake, this morning, the victim being Mr. D. R. Watson (23) covenanted assistant to Steel Bros. and Co., Ltd. Mr. Watson, who was practising for Saturday's regatta, went for a scull and the shell capsized. Mr. Wilson, who was on another shell, heard shouts and along with Mr. Goodshield sculled to the scene. The latter dived several times, but Mr. Watson was not to be found. He was a member of the Highland Company, Rangoon Rifles. The body has not yet been recovered.

Heats in the boat club regatta to be decided this afternoon, were put off.

Private J. Macfarlane of the Army Service Corps, Mechanical Transport, who was on his way to Bangalore on leave from the Front, fell out of the train near the Cuddapah railway station on Sunday and was killed. A military court of enquiry, presided over by Colonel J. Peyton of the Army Service Corps Depot, has opened in Bangalore to enquire into the causes leading to his death.

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FLAMING JUNE OF WAR.

PLAY BEHIND THE LINES.

Writing from British Headquarters in mail week Mr. Phillip Gibbs says:—

There is enormous shell fire along various sectors of our front, the massed guns bursting out on both sides, after spells of quietude, into a fury of high explosives upon places of evil renown—the ground about the six black tree stumps of Bullecourt and the broken Hindenburg Line along the Cojeul valley, flaming northwards t oLens and far north as high as the Ypres salient where never, for nearly three years, has there been any rest for the gunners. So, withot much infantry fighting, except quick raids for body snatching and machine gun grabbing—up north last night there was a successful attack on the electric power station by Lens, which I saw under heavy bombardment a week or two ago—men are wounded and maimed and killed in sunlight and moonlight, and the Red Cross and many ambulances burns its way along the roads, the dusty, crowded roads of war. Prisoners brought in singly or in small batches which add up to big numbers for a month's bag, are men of broken nerve, who speak with horror of our bombardments, which have smashed up their trenches, and over a belt of country ten miles wide have followed them along the roads into their billets, blown up their ammunition dumps, made hell about their rail-heads, and buried many of them in their dugouts. The German artillery retaliates, not in the same measure, but powerful in the number of batteries, and with no lack of ammunition, so that the fires of hato are well fed from their side, and our men have to suffer the abomination of them. It is flaming June—the flaming June of war. Behind the country of shell craters and barren earth there is a glorious beauty—fields of red clover and fields of golden flowers. The trees are in full leaf rich and dense, and alight with chestnut and may, grass and butter cups. The wheat is already whitening in the ear for an early harvest, and the roads of war are white with dust, which blows up like smoke in the trail of the moving columns of transport, mules, guns, lorries, and marching men. The troops are powdered so that they seem to wear white masks under their steel hats. Despatch riders, weaving like shuttles through the tangled skeins of the traffic, are grotesque figures, as though they had rolled themselves in flour before mounting their motor bikes. But underneath the dust the faces of our men are burnt to the stain of mahogany. Many of our troops are now wearing shorts, as though going to football fields instead of battlefields, and it gives these boys a fine easy look as they come swinging along under their heavy packs—Christian in the "Pilgrim's Progress" did not carry a heavier burden—with the sweat making runnels down their faces in the heat of the day. Their lips are too dry to whistle. Wayside notices of "English beer sold hear" are mocking words to men whose thirst must wait for the end of a march. Behind the batteries in action the gunners work stripped to the waist, and their skin is bronzing to the colour of ripe wheat.

LONDON LADS.

Do you remember the machine gun fire they had to face, and the storm of shells that were flung over them, and the way they stuck it out in the frightful hours when medical officers and stretcher bearers worked in light and darkness, while young subalterns with handfuls of men attacked the German machine gun emplacements, and stormed their way through the German lines, and hold lines of shell holes against heavy counterattacks. It is only recent history, but yesterday, while the band played, it was forgotten. This was the sports day of the London men, and they were making the most of its peace and sunshine and laughter, making the most of every glorious minute of it, Laughter and cheers swept continuously along all sides of the hollow square about the playing field. They laughed and cheered mightily at a bicycle race between padres and doctors riding on French bone-shakers over rough ground, and won by a long-legged Church of England padre who has walked with them on many a field of battle and comforted them in body and soul in many hours of horror with a fine devotion and utter truthfulness of spirit, which will have nothing to do with falsity, which slurs over the frightful conflict between Christian ideals and the devilries of war, so that his men go to him with their doubts and despairs, and find a human, honest, understanding heart. A close second to him was a Roman Catholic padre, to whom his own men are devoted, because he also has courage and sympathy,. Years ago I met him on another lawn when another band was playing to crowds of boys who have learnt their last lesson—so many of them—in the grim school of war. Cheers rang out again, roars of laughter. There was a 100 yards race between field officers, and a colonel won it panting to a fine finish. There was a tremendous tug-of war, deliriously exciting.

AN IMITATION "DERRY."

But the great event of the afternoon was an imitation Derby, with comic characters, including a real jockey, a Red Indian chief in full war paint, "Pyjamas Percy," and "Widow Twanky" in clothes borrowed from a lady of his billet, with a white umbrella, with which he strolled down the course making insulting remarks to the crowd. All the spirit of London was here, all its cockney humour, on this field of France behind the battle-line. Some of them were having an uproarious time round some comrades acting as imaginary bookmakers, with all the patter of Epsom Downs. "Four to one on the field!" "Five to one bar one!" "Don't forget the old firm!" "Will you have a favourite, sir, or an outsider?" "If you can't pay in cash, pay in iron rations; Woodbines will be accepted as paper money!" "Queer, isn't it?" said a man by my side. "In the last show that fellow was buried by a shell burst. And that other chap—he's a comic lad—killed three Germans single-handed." The man by my side drew me apart a little, and spoke of his wife and children, and of old London, which is such a long way off, and of the war, which seems to last for ever. "We hope and hope for the end," he said, "but it seems a long way off. Days like this are good," he added. "One forgets what one has been through, and the things that are coming. It does the man a power of good. They just fling themselves into all the fun while it lasts. People at home don't understand. They don't understand."

KING SEES A SPINNING NOSE-DIVE.

DOG LOOPS THE LOOP.

Wonderful exhibitions of flying were witnessed by the King, the Queen, and Princess Mary, when they paid a visit to the Grahame-White Aviation Company's works and aerodrome at Hendon recently.

The first shop inspected was the plane assembling shop, where the King and Queen chatted with the workmen, and showed great interest in the construction of different aeroplane parts that are made there. They went through the fitting shop, the seaplane department and the "dope" room.

Hundreds of girls were engaged in "doping" the fabric which covers the planes, rudders, and ailerons. The mixture used gives off very poisonous fumes, but powerful fans draw off the bad air and pumps supply fresh air, so that there is no danger to any of the workers, although the smell from the "dope" is anything but pleasant.

In the plane-covering boys his Majesty was shown the women engaged on work at which they particularly excel. Indeed, the wonderful neatness of finish to be observed in all modern aeroplanes is due in great measure to the work of these girls.

The King then motored to the aerodome, where he inspected various types of machines, mostly De Havillands, named after the designer who accompanied his Majesty. An exhibition of remarkable flying was given by Captain B. C. Hucks in a De Havilland biplane of the latest type. He rose at a remarkably steep angle until some hundreds of feet above the aerodrome. The peculiarity of this machine is that it can fly very fast once it has risen from the ground, but can land easily and slowly.

Captain Hucks make a detour, and came back at about 500 feet above the royal party, where he looped the loop twice inside the space of one minute.

By way of contrast the King was shown a machine expressly designed for training pilots. In camparison with the four other planes in the air, it appeared to be almost standing still, and indeed the designer himself averred that when he brought it back from a distant air station some days ago he was passed by goods trains on the London and North Western line. This is a machine that will be particularly useful for after the-war flying, and any trained pilot who can fly a war machine would find this machine as easy to work as a motor-car

DIZZY MANOEUVRES.

A small grey painted machine rose from the neighbouring naval aerodrome. This plane is invaluable for certain classes of defensive work. The naval pilot who flew it gave an extraordinary exhibition. He banked steeply, until at times the planes appeared to be standing at right angles with the surface of the field beneath. He climbed again and came down in a long, spinning nose-dive, which left the uninitiated spectators wondering on which part of the aerodrome he would crash.

This nose-spin is a thing not encouraged among younger pilots, but to an experienced man in a good machine it seems to present few difficulties. To watch this manoeuvre is unpleasant for the plane turns nose down to the earth and falls in corkscrew spirals of only a few feet. In fact it appears to the onlookers below that the machine is coming down in a dead straight line and spinning in its own width

A mock battle was also fought in the air between two fast planes, which manoeured for position.

The King's attention was attracted to a terrier, and he was informed that the animal was regarded by Captain Hucks as his mascot.

"Does she ever go up in the air with you?" asked the King.

"She has been up nearly as many times as I have, replied Captain Hucks, "and has looped the loop."

"How do you manage to keep her in the machine? Do you tie her in?" was the King's next question.

"Oh, no," came the reply, "Peggy is quite used to flying; it has become second nature to her now. She never likes me to go up without her."

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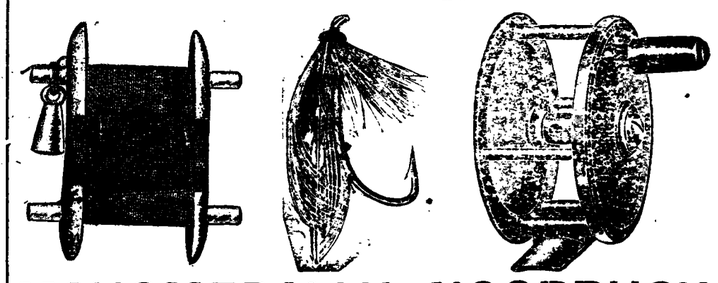

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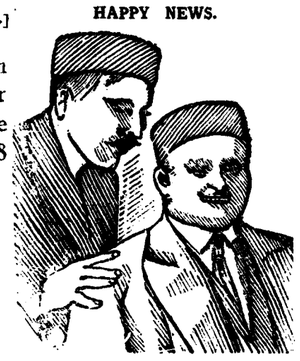

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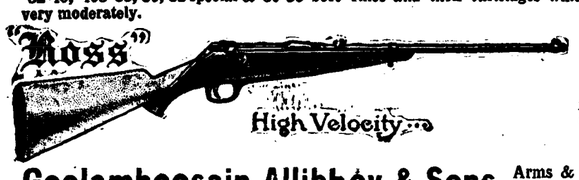

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LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S MISSION

LORD CURZON'S DEFINITE STATEMENT

What is the status of Lord Northcliffe's mission in America? Is he, or is he not, successor to Mr. Balfour?

Questions to this effect were asked in the House of Lords, and in view of the replies given on behalf of the Government the "Daily Chronicle" sets out below the interpretation of the mission as given by Lord Northcliffe's own journals and previous official statements relating to his appointments:—

Press Bureau, June 6:—The War Cabinet have invited Lord Northcliffe to go to America to co-ordinate the work of the several British Missions that are already established there, *and to continue the task so successfully initiated in that respect by Mr. Balfour.*

"Times," June 7:—Lord Northcliffe's Task.

Successor to Mr. Balfour.

"Daily Mail," June 7:—Lord Northcliffe: Successor to Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Bonar Law, June 11.

It is hoped that Lord Northcliffe will be able to carry on the work begun by Mr. Balfour . . . as head of the British Mission.

Lord Curzon last night.

Lord Northcliffe was in no sense the successor to Mr. Balfour.

Yesterday discussion in the House of Lords was raised by Lord Buckmaster, who asked if Lord Northcliffe had gone to the United States as a representative of the Government, and if so, with what authority he had been sent. The "Times" had definitely stated that Lord Northcliffe had gone to America as successor to Mr. Balfour. No one doubted the business ability of Lord Northcliffe. As the controller of one of the most formidable group of newspapers that had ever threatened the nation's liberty, he had used his power with relentless determination, which at least placed his business ability beyond dispute. Neither did anyone doubt his zeal or his willingness to serve his country but what had caused anxiety and dismay was the statement that the noble lord was to succeed Mr. Balfour.

MR. BALFOUR'S UNIQUE POSITION.

Now, Mr. Balfour (continued Lord Buckmaster) occupied a unique position, because possibly with the exception of Lord Lansdowne, the present Foreign Minister had filled more of the highest positions in the country than anyone. On the other hand Lord Northcliffe had had no experience whatever of public life, had been untried in the public service—in fact seemed to have had a distaste for public work. That was why people were startled to find that a man who had no diplomatic experience had been sent to continue work of such magnitude and public importance.

He quite failed to understand what missions in America required co-ordinating or that this co-ordination had ever been any part of the unique and momentous errand on which Mr. Balfour had been engaged.

Lord Buckmaster quoted a statement from the "New York Tribune," and asked if it was true that, having destroyed Mr. Asquith's Government, Lord Northcliffe's work in England had finished for the moment. (Laughter.) In the interests of the nation and Lord Northcliffe, the object and scope of the mission should be stated by the Government.

EARL CURZON'S REPLY.

Earl Curzon, in reply, said the Government took no responsibility for the announcement in the "Times." His Lordship could recall no evidence of anxiety or dismay, or that the public had been greatly startled by the appointment. There seemed to be a lurking fear that Lord Northcliffe's appointment was due to some mysterious connection with his journalistic career. That was an entirely wrong conception of the mission. There was no mystery or secrecy about it whatever. It was quite true that Lord Northcliffe had gone to America as a representative of the Government, but

he was in no sense the successor to Mr. Balfour. There was no analogy between his appointment and that of Mr. Balfour or between the powers, functions, and duties which the two respectively enjoyed.

Lord Northcliffe's powers, functions and duties were that he should co-ordinate the several departmental missions at present in America, in order to prevent conflict of interest and loss of energy, and the appointment would in no way conflict with that of the British Ambassador at Washington.

The Marquis of Crewe said that if it was the fact that Lord Northcliffe was in no way the successor to Mr. Balfour, it was unfortunate that Mr. Bonar Law should have made the statement that Lord Northcliffe was to carry on the work of Mr. Balfour, as head of the British Mission, and it was also unfortunate that the public should have got the idea that Lord Northcliffe had become the actual successor of the Foreign Secretary. Lord Curzon (interposing) pointed out that, besides his diplomatic duties in America, Mr. Balfour initiated a number of departmental bodies the heads of which were still in that country, and Lord Northcliffe would merely co-ordinate those departments.

Lord Crewe went on to say that they could not ignore the fact that Lord Northcliffe controlled many powerful organs of public opinion, and that possibly it might have had something to do with the appointment. He could not help recalling the historical phrase and reminding the Government that when persons attempted to make use of the Press the Press ended by making use of them. The appointment was an unfortunate one.

Lord Ribblesdale also criticised the appointment and said that the country seemed to have been put in the position of having a Government that was governed by a newspaper proprietor.

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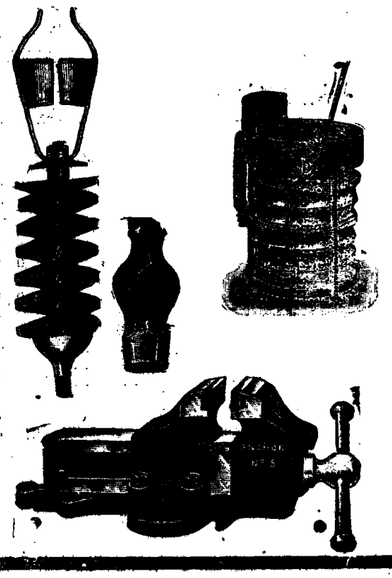

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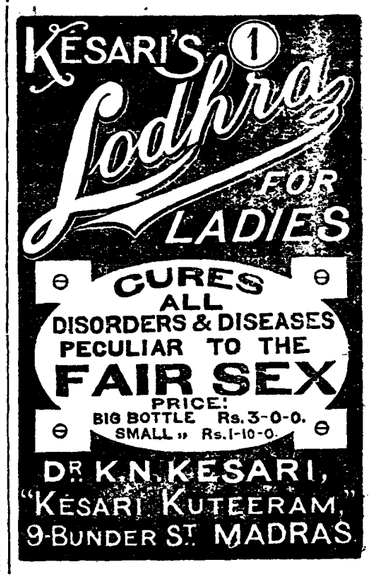

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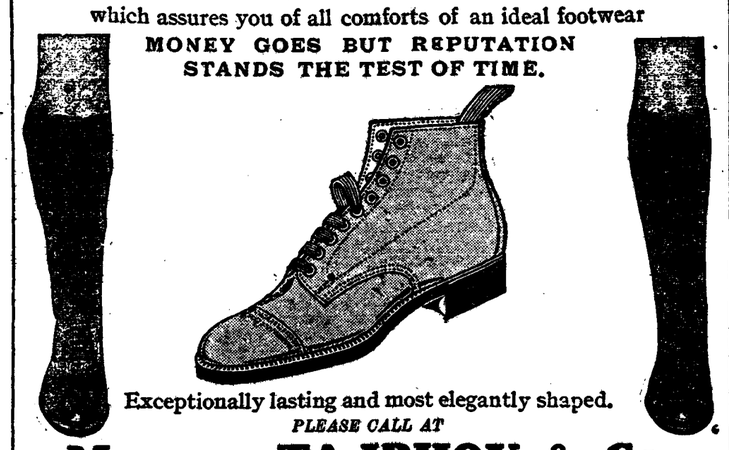
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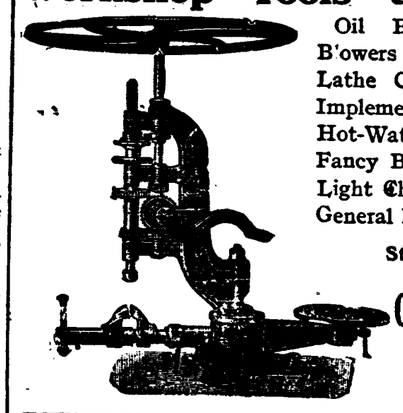

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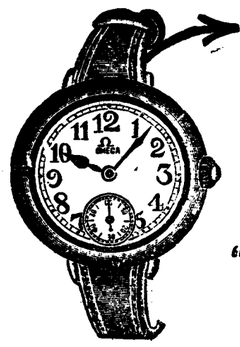

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.